
The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Spring 2010

Volume 44

Number 1



C. Crooks – Granville, Indiana

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THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. It is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$3.50. Membership in CWTS is \$15 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

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PUBLICATION DEADLINES

Issues

Spring No. 1
Summer No. 2
Fall No. 3
Winter No. 4

Advertising & Editorial

December 10
March 10
June 10
September 10

Publication Date

March 1
June 1
September 1
December 1

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New To Civil War Tokens?

**Go to www.cwtsociety.com
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President's Spring Message

We are now into 2010 and the commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the 1860 Presidential election, which brought us to the Civil War. For the next five years the various events of the war will receive their own sesquicentennial commemorations, and here we shall be observing the 150th anniversaries of important happenings in the Civil War token world. We begin in this issue by highlighting the 1860 "Wealth of the South" tokens, which provide insight into the prevailing sentiment of the time in the Southern states.

Turning to activities closer at hand, the CWTS Executive Board approved a new annual dues renewal program in December. A return dues payment envelope will now be mailed with the Winter issue of the Journal, and individual dues reminders will be mailed early in the following January to those who haven't paid. Of course, we appreciate prompt renewals before the January mailing since these will reduce costs to the Society. We hope that this new procedure will be convenient for you and also more effective for the Society.

The mailing of this Journal issue and the dues reminder mailing in January 2010 have been supported by our new membership data base. Note that your mailing label now includes your member number and dues expiration year. Please check your label carefully since it's inevitable that errors will occur in such a large-scale data conversion project.

As John Ostendorf reports in this issue, the Store Card book revision committee continues to make excellent progress. The revision is a monumental task, and the amount of work required means less time available for our Committee members' other responsibilities in the Society. The long-awaited completion of this revision will be a major contribution by the Society to the sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War.

Finally, we would like to express our great appreciation to Paul Cunningham, the retiring publisher of our Journal and a CWTS Past President, for all he has done for the Society. Many of us do not know about how he took this position in 1981 during an emergency after the previous publisher had abruptly resigned. He and Will Mumford, our editor emeritus, then ran the Journal together for more than 25 years. Paul also has served as a one-man publicity team for the Society, distributing copies of the Journal at numerous meetings across the country. We are pleased that he will continue to contribute his "40 Years Ago in the CWTSJ" column to the Journal.

Donald Erlenkotter, President

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

In 1970 Jack Detwiler continued his significant and in-depth “Die-A-Grams” with a description of the Patriotic dies 30-35, 38-40, and 192-194. Benj Fauver wrote of “The Wealth of the South and Beware Victoria,” a tie-in between the “commerce and agriculture” token and the English involvement in our Civil War. Robert Hailey produced another chapter of his “Auction Notes,” a well-written commentary by one of our most enthusiastic members. Frank H. Taylor provided extensive background material on “The [Union Volunteer] Refreshment Saloon Movement in Southwark.” Past President and CWTSJ editor John W. Canfield gathered up for our amusement “Geezers and Odd-Balls in Civil War Tokens.”

Thirty Years Ago The first of what would become 21 consecutive exonumia and collectibles shows in Chicago appeared. Gary Pipher and Walt Korzick both presented auction notes for these. Bill Manning wrote about the rare and controversial CWT by John B. Schiller in “Sazerac Coffee House.” An incredible 913 tokens appeared in the CWTS auction! Jack Detwiler, CWTS President at the time, related in his President’s Message that he had met only one of his three objectives for 1979. But he set four new objectives for the coming year.

Twenty Years Ago Will Mumford (with John B. Henry) shared his local knowledge in an article about George R. Bowman of Hagerstown. Ted R. Krigbaum revealed the origin and background of “The Rattlesnake as a Patriotic Symbol.” Will Mumford, in an editorial, bemoaned “Where Have The Good Old Days Gone?” (Read this if you really believe we should go back to the “Good Old Days”!) Larkin Wilson reported the appearance of two new Civil War Tokens in “Indian Head – Washington Double Headers: Two New C-N [copper-nickel] Listings.”

Ten Years Ago Sterling Rachootin presented an extensive treatise on “Postal History and the New York Store of Waterbury, Connecticut.” Sterling also did “Points to Ponder,” a rather thought-provoking statement about Lincoln and Emancipation. Spencer Radnich contributed “Change Your R1’s into R8’s!! Or Finding the Elusive Lindenmueller NY630AQ-9a,” a study of die varieties in CWTs.

CALVIN CROOKS & CO.: ISSUER OF THE IN 355A TOKENS

Constantina Lyla Spath

[Editor's note: C. Crooks & Co. of Granville, IN issued the IN 355A store card tokens, which were the only tokens for this town. The obverse of these tokens has the inscription C. CROOKS & CO./DRY/GOODS/HARDWARE/BOOTS/ & SHOES/GRANVILLE, IND. All were struck by John Stanton of Cincinnati. Three Indian-head reverse dies were used: 1037, dated 1863; and 1046 and 1047, both dated 1864. This article is an abridged version of Ms. Spath's superbly documented study "The Crooks Family: Three Generations from Delaware County, Indiana, 1829–1985," *The Hoosier Genealogist: Connections* 49 (Spring/Summer 2009), pp. 52–56, and appears here with the permission of the publisher.]

Calvin Crooks operated a general store, Calvin Crooks & Co., in Granville, Delaware County, Indiana during the latter part of the nineteenth century. During that time, Calvin, who was "probably self-educated," maintained meticulous records. Fortunately, a number of documents relating to his life and business interests have been preserved by his descendants. The Muncie Public Library Local History and Genealogy Center and Minnetrista Heritage Collection also contain information relevant to the Crooks family.

A biographical sketch of Calvin Crooks in an 1894 Delaware County history states that he was "a worthy and honest citizen of Niles township [*sic*], who was born in Delaware County, Ohio in 1829." Calvin's father was from Pennsylvania, and his mother was from Connecticut. Calvin "came to Indiana as a young man and began clerking in a store at Warren, Huntington County." He married his first wife, Harriet Becker (1835–1863) of Huntington County, in 1855. The earliest Delaware County record mentioning Calvin is a license application dated Oct. 14, 1863 for the marriage to his second wife, Priscilla Battreall (1838–1878), whose family helped found Granville. Calvin applied for a license to marry his third wife, Priscilla Martin, on Dec. 14, 1881. He is listed in an 1881 Delaware County business directory as a "Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers."

While in Warren, Calvin "came in touch with Adam Wolfe, the pioneer Muncie banker and merchant." The "& Co." part of Crooks & Co. was Wolfe, and Calvin's youngest son, Walter Adam, was named in honor of him. According to plat records, Calvin and Wolfe owned three parcels of land in Granville. The store was on a lot along Granville Pike near the Mississinewa River, and Calvin's home was across from it. Additionally, Calvin owned a Niles Township farm "of

160 acres and a half interest in another ninety-six well improved acres.” Calvin’s store, home, carriage house, and farm outbuildings were on the south side of the Mississenewa River. The home originally was located at a different site and served as a hotel. The store was in a one-story, wood-frame building with a cellar underneath; the walls and roof of the building were still standing in the 1940s. North of the store was a corn crib, and the barn for Calvin’s farm was on the north side of the river.

In 1882 Granville was a “thriving village, with 400 inhabitants.” In that year, Calvin Crooks & Co. was a sufficiently profitable business to be listed in bold type in the Polk Directory. Calvin was Granville’s postmaster, and served as a Niles Township Trustee in 1864–1865. Delaware County court records show that he served as a witness in several local trials and as one of three Delaware County Circuit Court-appointed commissioners to partition some real estate among several owners. In 1895 Calvin was one of two Niles Township representatives on the newly organized Pioneers Association of Delaware County.

Fortunately, surviving documents provide insight into the day-to-day operations of Crooks & Co. According to Calvin’s store accounts, a spool of thread was \$.10 and two pounds of crackers were \$.25 in 1869. Regular customers charged items. Sometimes customers bartered for supplies, trading labor on one of Calvin’s properties for merchandise. He occasionally loaned small amounts of money to his neighbors, and twice Calvin Crooks & Co. sued individuals for non-payment of debt.

Crooks & Co. carried a wide selection of merchandise, including clothing, household items, locally produced food, seed, and sewing supplies. Calvin’s store also served as an apothecary, and in addition to selling commercial preparations he mixed many of the remedies he sold. According to tax assessments, Calvin’s company, listed as a “Retail Dealer,” paid \$6.67 to the IRS in 1863.

In the unincorporated community of Granville, there were no police. Once, the store was going to be burglarized by two town residents. Other community members tipped Calvin off, and a group of them lay in wait for the burglars. After the burglars entered the store, they heard a noise and were scared off. The culprits were found at home in bed with their boots on. They were tried, and one was sent to prison. Later, Calvin’s barn burned under suspicious circumstances.

In the 1880s, Calvin retired from the store to concentrate on his property interests. It is not known when the mercantile business ceased operation.

During Calvin’s lifetime, entertainment in Granville centered on outdoor activities. Church services and revivals led by traveling preachers also provided an opportunity for socialization and entertainment. Calvin was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his third wife was a Christian Church member. He died in 1910; his wife had died a year earlier. He had been the father of ten children.

CIVIL WAR TOKEN PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS

Donald Erlenkotter, LM 179

Recently I presented the story of Michael Francis Beirn of Philadelphia, who was charged in 1863 with passing tokens as money.¹ The prosecution was under the Act of July 17, 1862, which authorized payments in postage and other stamps of the United States. This Act further prohibited any private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual from making, issuing, circulating, or paying any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States. The penalty for conviction under this provision of the Act was a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.² Although no records of conviction have been found for Beirn, this is a clear example of the attempted enforcement of the Act against the use of Civil War tokens.

Here I explore several other applications of this Act that have recently come to light. A hint of the existence of such cases had been given by the Director of the U.S. Mint in his *Annual Report* for the 1863 fiscal year, where he stated in regard to “illegal cents, or false cent tokens” that³

Not less than three hundred varieties of those false and illegal tokens, or cents, have been made and issued; and until suppressed, were freely used as coin by the public. They were in direct violation of the laws of the United States, and the prosecution of certain parties issuing them have [*sic*] deterred others, and will soon drive them altogether from circulation.

The law to which he was referring was the above-mentioned Act of 1862. One of these “certain parties” presumably was Beirn. Now I’ll attempt to identify some of the others.

The earliest case discovered so far is that of Gershom Miller, a young man who was arrested in Newark, New Jersey on Saturday, May 9, 1863 under the direction of United States District Attorney Kershey for selling “spurious pennies.” The following was reported about his arrest:⁴

The defendant had a large box filled with the copper tokens, and had been disposing of them to the storekeepers at ninety cents per hundred. When arrested Miller was much surprised to learn that he had rendered himself liable to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months. He was taken before Commissioner Whitehead, who held him to bail to appear before the Grand Jury at Trenton at the next term of the United States Court.

In a lengthy editorial titled "Bogus Cents," the same newspaper cited this case and remarked that "... our city was overwhelmed with 'Army and Navy pennies,' 'Dix pennies,' and pennies of various other fancy descriptions..." The editorial commented that "It is outrageous that the people should be thus defrauded, in defiance of the law." Subsequently a letter commending the editorial observed that⁵

I visit Trenton every week, and when in the way of trade a few cents is coming to me, a bogus token of Trenton origin – issued by a well known Dry Goods House – is almost invariably thrust upon me. This case is equally censurable with the others, and will have the same effect of loss on one side and gain on the other.

The *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel* of August 4, 1863 reported two token cases, one in Utica, N. Y. and the other in Cleveland:

PENNY TOKENS.—We see that some of these spurious cents are in circulation, in defiance of law and Grand Juries. A good example has been made of this copper currency tinkering at Utica, N. Y. At the session of the U.S. Court there last week a manufacturer of penny tokens was indicted, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for one year for the crime.

At the recent session of the Grand Jury of the United States Court in Cleveland, one of the currency tinkers who has been putting penny tokens in circulation here was indicted, and the case continued until the next term. Meantime the penny token man is redeeming the worthless trash. Others engaged in similar speculation had better quit the business and go to redeeming.

The Utica case is puzzling since the violator was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, which exceeds the limit under the Act of July 17, 1862, even though the trial is said to have taken place in the U.S. Court. The same issue of this paper commended Mossin and Marr, the Milwaukee engravers, for withdrawing their tokens from circulation.

M. F. Beirn of Philadelphia, mentioned at the outset, was charged for passing copper tokens as substitutes for pennies in a hearing before U.S. Commissioner Charles F. Heazlitt on October 28, 1863. The most complete account of this hearing I have found so far is in the *New York Times* issue of October 31, 1863, which was the source for my earlier paper. The case evidently was reported widely since it is mentioned in newspapers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Haven.⁶ The Act of July 17, 1862 is cited as providing the legal basis for the hearing.

Cases under the Act of 1862 continued well into 1864. As *The Philadelphia Inquirer* expressed it, “On Saturday, the President of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company received the following comforting note from the United States District Attorney”:⁷

Office of the United States District Attorney, Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1864.—To the President of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company:—Sir—Complaints have been made at this office that your Company, through its Directors, upon your cars, have, in violation of the second section of the Act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, circulated and paid in change “in lieu of lawful money of the United States,” to the passengers upon your cars, certain tokens in the form of small cards, it becomes my duty to inform you that the penalty attached to this offense against the law is a fine of \$500 and imprisonment of six months.

This notice received attention as far away as Milwaukee.⁸ There are reports of similar actions against the street railroad companies in New York City in October 1864, where a conductor who had passed one of these tokens was taken before a United States Commissioner and held to bail to answer.⁹

What can we conclude from these cases? First, the widely held opinion that there were no prosecutions under the Act of 1862 is erroneous. Second, the even more widely held opinion that tokens were not illegal until passage of the Act of April 22, 1864 is equally incorrect. Perhaps most surprising is that prosecution was launched under the Act of 1862 by a United States District Attorney as late as August 1864. Certainly that office must have been well informed about Federal laws, including the Act of April 22, 1864 and the later one of June 8, 1864, and yet the earlier Act of 1862 was still the preferred legal foundation for prosecution regarding the use of tokens.

This history also has implications for the definition of Civil War tokens. Frequently the Act of April 22, 1864 is cited as determining the time at which the use of tokens as money became illegal, and tokens that appeared afterwards are disqualified as Civil War tokens.¹⁰ But now it appears that this use of tokens actually became illegal on August 1, 1862, which was the effective date of the Act of 1862. Should we therefore delist all the tokens appearing after that date from the roster of true Civil War tokens? I suspect that most of us would prefer the position that legality or illegality is no longer a useful criterion here, since otherwise we would have little to collect. Hugh Cooper has taken an even stronger stance by stating that “. . . illegality, or at least unofficial status, is the very touchstone of a CWT.”¹¹

NOTES

1. Donald Erlenkotter, "Michael Francis Beirn: Civil War Token Issuer Prosecuted!" *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 2 (Summer 2008), pp. 2-5, 21.
2. *Appendix to The Congressional Globe, Second Session, Thirty-Seventh Congress*, Washington, D. C., 1862, p. 413.
3. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1863*, Philadelphia, 1864, pp. 7-8.
4. *Daily State Gazette*, Trenton, NJ, May 12, 1863; May 19, 1863.
5. *Daily State Gazette*, Trenton, NJ, May 28, 1863.
6. *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 30, 1863; *The Baltimore Sun*, October 31, 1863; *New Haven Daily Palladium*, November 7, 1863.
7. *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 22, 1864.
8. *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, August 26, 1864.
9. *Daily Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, CA, November 3, 1864.
10. See, for example, Dale Cade, "What is a Civil War Token?" *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (Winter 1989), pp. 2-3.
11. Hugh Cooper, "A Certain Group of Tokens," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (Fall 1990), pp. 4-5.

Civil War Numismatics Seminar

The Central States Numismatic Society will present a day-long seminar on Civil War Numismatics on April 10, 2010. The seminar will be held at the Keeter Center on the campus of College of the Ozarks, about ten miles south of Branson, MO. ANA Governor Wendell Wolka will talk about Civil War politics, banking, and currency, and CWTS members and token experts Dennis Haskett and Norm Bowers will discuss the wartime emergency issues and display their extensive collections. See the CSNS Web site at www.centralstates.info for further details. Thanks to CWTS member Ray Lockwood, Education Director for the CSNS, for providing this information.



SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE “WEALTH OF THE SOUTH” TOKENS

Donald Erlenkotter

A century and a half ago, the United States was in the final year before the outbreak of the Civil War. The states of the North and South had long been in conflict over the rights of the individual states, the economic differences between them, and the institution of slavery. The presidential election of 1860 escalated this struggle into the secession of the Southern states, followed by the outbreak of war between the Northern and Southern states in the next year.

Although Civil War tokens generally are defined as those produced during the actual period of the war, some of the tokens produced in 1860 are so closely associated with the war and its causes that they are collected along with those produced during the war. Such is the case for the “Wealth of the South” token series, which marks its sesquicentennial this year. These tokens are valuable in providing a perspective on the root causes behind the war.

The quintessential “Wealth of the South” token was struck with an obverse die that portrays various agricultural products, with the inscription “THE WEALTH OF THE SOUTH” above and a listing of the crops below, “RICE TOBACCO SUGAR COTTON.” This conveys the message that the wealth of the Southern states was mainly in the agricultural production from its land. The reverse die depicts a palmetto tree accompanied by a cannon, bales, hogsheads, and a stack of cannon balls, with the inscription “NO SUBMISSION TO THE NORTH” above and the year 1860 below. The inscription on this die states the Southern position in very strong terms. The most common variety of the token is designated as Fuld 511/514b.¹ Although the “Wealth of the South” tokens are classified as “Patriotic” Civil War tokens, a Northerner probably wouldn’t have described them as such!

The dies for the “Wealth of the South” series were engraved by Benjamin Cummings True of Cincinnati.² True was elected as a justice of the peace there in mid-1860, and it appears that John Stanton then took over the die sinking business.³ In August 1860 Stanton advertised in a Richmond, Virginia newspaper for agents who would sell medals related to the presidential campaign of 1860.

The “Wealth of the South” series is extensive with links to medalets for the individual presidential candidates in the 1860 election. For readers who want to learn more about this series, we recommend comprehensive articles by the Fuld⁴ and Q. David Bowers.⁵ Of the many die combinations that were struck, some are incongruous or at least mildly amusing. My favorite has the “Wealth of the South” die 511 for the reverse and the “Presidents House” die 510A for the obverse. Die 510A depicts the White House and bears the initial “T” for True, the engraver. Was this token intended to be a prediction that the White House would soon be added to the South’s wealth, or was it just a mule struck for sale to collectors?

The “Wealth of the South” series and its engraver continue to receive notice. Recently these tokens were selected as No. 64 on the roster of the 100 greatest American medals and tokens.⁶ And the engraver, Benjamin Cummings True, has been listed in *Who Was Who in American Art*.⁷ This series is an eminently suitable choice to inaugurate our sesquicentennial recognition of Civil War tokens.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Revised Edition*, The Civil War Token Society, 2005, pp. 93, 136, 173-176, 184, 237.
2. Erlenkotter, Donald, “Benjamin Cummings True,” *Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 41, No. 2 (Summer 2007), pp. 16-22.
3. Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, The Civil War Token Society, 2007, pp. 17-19.
4. Fuld, Melvin and George, “The Wealth of the South Mulings,” *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (September 1958) [reprinted in the *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Winter 1970), pp. 16-22].
5. Bowers, Q. David, “The ‘Wealth of the South’ Tokens: No Submission to the North,” pp. 289-303 in *More Adventures With Rare Coins: Fifty Favorite Numismatic Stories*, Bowers & Merena Galleries, 2002.
6. Jaeger, Katherine and Bowers, Q. David, *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*, Whitman Publishing, Atlanta, GA, 2007, p. 75.
7. Falk, Peter Hastings (Ed.), *Who Was Who in American Art, 1564-1975, Vol. III: P-Z*, Sound View Press, 1999, p. 3340.

WHY DID MICHIGAN MERCHANTS SWITCH DIE SINKERS?

William Luitje

Introduction

Merchants in Michigan who issued Civil War tokens could choose from several die sinkers, since they were close to Chicago, where Shubael D. Childs was located; Cincinnati, where John Stanton and W. K. Lanphear operated; and Mishawaka, Indiana, where H. D. Higgins worked. Michigan also had its own home-grown die sinker in Hillsdale, Alexander Gleason. In addition, two Connecticut die sinkers and one in New York produced tokens for Michigan merchants. Thus Michigan provides a useful laboratory for studying the market dynamics of the token business during the Civil War, as there were opportunities for a merchant to switch die sinkers. In any business some people will do better than others. What can we learn about the winners and losers in the token business, and why their fortunes rose or fell?

Data from Michigan

Of the 262 merchants in Michigan who issued store cards, all but seven bought their tokens from a single die sinker: 105 from Stanton, 76 from Childs, 29 from Gleason, 25 from Lanphear, 3 from Higgins and 17 from other die sinkers, as shown in Fuld.¹ An analysis of the seven merchants who bought tokens from more than one die sinker may reveal why some die sinkers were more successful than others. These seven are listed in Table 1.²

Fuld Number	Merchant	Town	First Die Sinker	Second Die Sinker
IN260A ³	Wm. Brooks	Battle Creek	Higgins	Childs
MI360B	Geo. Hubbard	Grand Haven	Lanphear	Childs
MI450L	Mott & Bro	Hillsdale	Childs	Gleason
MI525C	Wm. Jackson	Jackson	Lanphear	Childs
MI700C	E.S. Parker	Niles	Childs	Stanton
MI915A	G.W. Stephenson	St. Johns	Lanphear	Childs
MI920D	C.S. Patterson	Tecumseh	Childs	Lanphear

Table 1. Michigan merchants who changed token suppliers.

The designations here as “first” or “second” die sinker refer to the order of their listing in Fuld, and do not necessarily correspond to their actual order of use by the merchant. It’s not surprising that so few merchants switched die sinkers since having a custom die made was a significant expense. A merchant wouldn’t switch without good reason. We shall examine these seven merchants on a case-by-case basis to see if we can determine the sequence in which die sinkers were used, and perhaps why a switch may have occurred. Note in particular that all seven used Childs.

IN260A, Brooks, Battle Creek and Elkhart

Here it is clear that the Childs token was produced first since the obverse for the Higgins-produced tokens uses a copy of the Childs die, which has a distinct style different from the dies designed by Higgins,⁴ and also because the date of the Childs reverses is 1861 whereas that of the Higgins reverses is 1863. Thus we can surmise that Brooks switched to Higgins because he could get a cheaper price or buy in smaller quantities, or possibly just because he wanted to support a local business.

MI450L, Mott, Hillsdale

This case seems very similar to IN260A in that Mott was in the same town as Gleason, and the reverse die was identical to the one used by Childs and in his style. The same motivations would also apply, so the conclusion is that Gleason replaced Childs here.

MI525C, Jackson, Jackson

Wm. Jackson was one of the most prolific token issuers in Michigan. He bought tokens from Lanphear with six custom obverse dies⁵ and five custom reverse dies. He also bought tokens from Childs with two custom obverse dies. Which die sinker did he use first? Chances are that he probably was conservative and tried tokens with only one custom die first, as from Childs. Then, after he saw the benefits of advertising tokens, he moved to full custom tokens purchased from Lanphear.

MI700C, Parker, Niles

E. S. Parker represents the only case where Stanton is involved. Since the Childs reverse is dated 1863 and the Stanton reverse is dated 1864, presumably Childs was the original supplier and was replaced by Stanton.

MI920D, Patterson, Tecumseh

This instance is similar to the circumstances of IN260A and MI450L in that the obverse die from Childs was muled with a reverse die from another sinker, Lanphear. However, it differs in that Lanphear was not a local supplier. The reason must have been due to some other factor, perhaps cost or because Childs didn’t offer a druggist-themed reverse die. What is clear is

that Childs was the original supplier, since no Lanphear obverse exists and there are two varieties with both obverse and reverse dies from Childs in addition to the one with the Childs obverse and Lanphear reverse.

MI360B, Hubbard, Grand Haven

MI915A, Stephenson, St. Johns

We are left with two merchants who each issued one Childs and one Lanphear token. There is no clue as to who their initial supplier was and why they switched.

Summary of Motivations

Except for MI360B and MI915A, the evidence points to the conclusion that Childs lost business to a variety of other die sinkers. To find which sinker was supplanted and a motivation for these last two merchants, we must look beyond their specific circumstances.

Merchants with Multiple Obverse Dies

When I first began studying Michigan store cards, I was puzzled about why a merchant would pay for more than one custom die, and came up with the following possible reasons:

- The merchant wanted to offer attractive and varied tokens that would reflect well on his business, and possibly that his customers would want to keep and not redeem (e.g. MI495A).
- The information on the obverse was incorrectly stamped or had changed since the die was originally created. Some examples of this are MI225AE through AG (name changes), MI530G (change in line of business), MI225CK (address change), and MI770B (spelling correction). In most of these cases the die was recut instead of creating an entirely new die.
- The die broke and had to be replaced. Spectacularly shattered dies are well known in store cards from New York, but are not common in Michigan. One example, though, can be found in some examples of MI040B, which was produced by Sigel, a New York die maker. Some broken obverse dies from Midwestern die sinkers are known, but they typically show only comparatively modest breaks. The reason for this may be that Midwestern die sinkers or Michigan merchants were more fastidious than their New York counterparts.

To investigate the relative importance of these factors, I looked at all the Michigan obverse dies used, excluding those shown in Table 1, and categorized them by potential reasons as above and by die sinker. The results are shown in Table 2.⁶

	Stanton	Childs	Gleason ⁷	Lanphear	Others ⁸
Corrected Die	7	1	—	2	1
New Design	—	—	—	—	1
Die Break	1	15	3	2	7
Total New Dies	8	16	3	4	9
Merchants ⁹	105	76	29	25	20
% Correction ¹⁰	7%	1%	—	8%	5%
% New Design	—	—	—	—	5%
% Die Break	1%	20%	10%	8%	35%

Table 2. Die changes categorized by die sinker and imputed reason.

First, here are some observations about this table:

Corrected Die

A die change was classified as due to a correction if the new and old dies differed only in that textual information had changed. Stanton leads the pack in terms of the largest number of corrections, but a closer look at the data shows that all but one of the changes made were due to a change in an address, name, or line of business, presumably at the request of the merchant. Only 27.5% of all die changes were made to correct the die, and more than half of those involved recutting the existing die rather than creating a new die. The changes made to MI360B and MI915A did not involve correcting mistakes, although the die legend did change somewhat in MI915A.¹¹ Overall, this does not appear to have been a significant motivation for purchasing an entirely new die.

New Design

A die change was classified to be due to a desire for a different design if the new design differed significantly from the old. If only a few ornaments were added, dropped, or moved around, it was not counted as a new design.

It appears that “new design” was not a common reason for creating a new die. The only instance in this category is MI495A, James Kennedy of Ionia, where the elegant Indian and shield designs are quite striking. However, since some specimens of MI495A-1 show a circular die break developing over the lettering on the obverse, perhaps no die changes in Michigan were due to aesthetic considerations. See Figure 1.

Die Break

If there was no obvious correction or design change, the motivation is assumed to be a die break. This reason accounts for 70% of all die changes. As noted earlier, Michigan tokens actually display markedly fewer die breaks, cuds, etc. than those from New York. However, the evidence suggests that there would have to be some very practical reason for merchants to pay for a new die to be engraved, and a broken die is a poor reflection on your business. The worst die break I have seen on a Midwestern-produced token is found on MI530C-1, shown in Figure 2.¹²



In this scenario Stanton, despite serving the largest number of merchants, had the lowest die failure rate by far with just one die break, followed by Gleason and Lanphear. Childs and the group of all other sinkers bring up the rear. Clearly knowledge of metallurgy differed significantly among die sinkers.

The durability of Gleason's dies is surprising given the somewhat primitive appearance of his tokens and the relatively large number of merchants serviced by him. For example, Gleason had 29 merchants but only two die breaks, versus Lanphear's 27 merchants and four breaks. The reason for this may be that Gleason produced fewer tokens, and hence there was less opportunity for the dies to fail. Certainly Lanphear produced some of the most common tokens in Michigan, implying that his production volumes were high.

To test the point about the Childs dies being more fragile, I took a census of the most common tokens, which I'll arbitrarily define as those tokens that are listed at less than \$20 in VF by Kanzinger.¹³ Only one of the 43 tokens in this class was made by Childs, despite his large market penetration. By contrast, Stanton and Scovill each had four or more representatives in this category, including most of Scovill's tokens.

Conclusions

By far the most common reason for creating a new die was a broken die. A broken die was an opportunity to change token supplier if the merchant was unhappy with the supplier. Merchants seem to have been rather unsentimental about the appearance of their tokens and willing to put up with minor errors on them unless they could be fixed cheaply.

In answer to the original question about winners and losers in the token business, we can say that there was not much turnover. If you got to a town first and sold tokens to its merchants, you would very likely receive their repeat business. However, to the extent that there was turnover, it is clear that Childs lost business. It probably is not a coincidence that he had the highest die failure rate. Several competitors took business away from him, most prominently Lanphear.

We can only speculate about the reasons for the migration away from Childs:

- Childs might have had high prices. Very probably this was the motivation in cases where an original Childs obverse die was used with a new sinker's standard reverse die (IN260A, MI450L, MI920D).
- The merchant might have wanted a reverse design more suited to his business than the Childs generic Liberty heads and eagles. This would not be a motivation for IN260A and MI450L because Gleason and Higgins didn't have anything fancy to offer, and it would not seem to apply to the cases of MI360B or MI700C, where another generic reverse was chosen. MI525C used custom obverse and reverse dies after the switch to Lanphear. If Lanphear had lower prices, it might have been that Jackson could more easily afford to have two unique dies. MI920D was for a pharmacist, so that could be why a mortar and pestle was chosen for the Lanphear reverse. MI915A was for a general merchant, so it is less clear why a druggist reverse die motif was chosen here.
- Childs could have had some policy that angered his customers. For example, when a die failed prematurely, he might have charged full price for a new one while his competitors were more accommodating.
- It could be simply that a salesman for a competing sinker happened by when the original custom die broke, and was able to make an easy sell to the dissatisfied customer of a competitor.

We may never know the reasons in each case, but my guess would be that the primary motivation for those thrifty, enterprising, mid-19th century merchants of the new states was to increase their profit.

Further Study

It would be interesting to extend this study to cover all states and all die sinkers, but without a database of all tokens and attributions for all dies, both obverse and reverse, it would be a tremendous amount of work just to catalog sinker switches. In 1971 David Gladfelter presented an informal survey of merchants who bought tokens from at least two sinkers.¹⁴ He found a total of 17 such merchants, of which only three were from Michigan. However, 13 of these 17 instances involved Childs, so it seems likely that whatever drove merchants away from Childs in Michigan occurred in other states as well.

The author welcomes correspondence on this topic. He can be reached at wvluitje@gmail.com.

NOTES

1. Except as noted, all token data are from George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, 1975.
2. This analysis includes only those tokens that actually circulated. It does not include MI250C-5a, a token with a Childs obverse and a Stanton reverse, that appears to have been made for a collector. Evidently Stanton acquired dies from other sinkers to make such tokens.
3. This token, listed under Indiana by the Fuld, is a joint token for Indiana and Michigan. There is reason to believe that the principal place of business for Brooks was Battle Creek, since it is listed first on the token. A note for those who collect by town: IN260A is the cheapest token from Battle Creek since the tokens listed in Fuld for this town are much rarer.
4. Some Higgins patriotic dies appear to be inexpertly made copies of other die sinkers' dies. The Brooks die used for the Higgins tokens has the same qualities as these patriotic copies: loss of detail, but otherwise identical. It now is believed that Higgins used tokens from other die sinkers as hubs to produce his own dies, which caused the loss of detail.

5. Four as Wm. Jackson and two as W. Jaxon.
6. The table and analysis do not take into account instances where the merchant had more than two dies made by the same sinker. E.g., MI960A had three obverses made by Childs, and MI225N had two obverses and four custom reverses made by a die sinker who can tentatively be identified as the Waterbury Button Company. These omissions do not affect the conclusions drawn, but help make the logic easier to follow.
7. The die break count for Gleason includes a second obverse die for H.R. Gardener of Jonesville, MI527C, which was omitted in Fuld.
8. This column aggregates the results for all other known and unknown die sinkers, probably including at least eight different ones.
9. This row gives the total number of merchants who used dies created by the die sinker, excluding those merchants that used more than one sinker. The total of all merchants shown here, 255, differs from the total number of merchants listed by Fuld since I have combined some merchant listings that are obviously the same, e.g. Geis, Geiss and Gies.
10. The percentages in this and the next two rows represent the fraction of merchants served by each sinker that were affected by each reason for change.
11. Stephenson's text differs slightly on the Lanphear and Childs dies. The Childs die lists "G.W. Stephenson & Son" as the merchant and the business lines as "dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes." The Lanphear die lists "G.W. Stephenson" as the merchant and the line of business as "general merchant." These changes seem incidental, even if more extensive than in other instances.
12. This is a rare token that I may make the subject of a future article.
13. Bryon Kanzinger, *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*, 2001.
14. David D. Gladfelter, "One Merchant, Two Sinkers," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Winter 1971), pp. 20-26.

Civil War Store Card Tokens Book Update

John Ostendorf

Picking up from the last report in the Winter 2009 Journal, here are additional changes you will see in the 3rd edition:

Maryland:

Ahern & Broadbent (Rulau Md-Ba AA1 and reported by Jane Sears in CWTJ V42N4) added to Baltimore.

A number of counterstamped tokens similar to the "Baltimore 12" (CWTJ V12N1) added to Baltimore.

Michigan:

Higby & Stearns (Schenkman MI330-H5) added as MI-225AL-4h.

Missouri:

MO-880A (Kenmuir) moved to non-contemporary section.

General Eastern RR Office (Schenkman MO725-G5) added as MO-910Ba.

Wiesenfeld & Co. (Schenkman MO725-W5) added as MO-910D.

New Jersey:

W. Rust (Schenkman NJ600-R5) added as NJ-560A (New Brunswick).

New York:

H.G. Norton & Co. (Schenkman NY115-N5) added as NY-10Da.

NY-10E (Pulmonales) moved to MA-115Ea.

D.S. Arnold & Co. (Schenkman NY610-A5) added as NY-630aA.

P.T. Barnum (Rulau NY-NY 10, 11 & 16) added as NY-630Da.

Samuel H. Black (Rulau NY NY68) added as NY-630Fa.

J.M. Bradstreet & Sons (Rulau NY 35-39 and 80-82C) added as NY-630Ha.

Broadway Rubber Emporium (Schenkman NY610-B15&16) added as NY-630Ka.

NY-630Q (City of New York) moved to CT-345aA.

David Close (Schenkman NY610-C20) added as NY-630Qa.

NY630-R (Defendorf) moved to non-contemporary section.

John Curtis (Rulau NY NY 171-174) added as NY-630Sa.

Horace Day (Schenkman NY610-D5) added as NY-630Sb.

Goodyear Rubber Co. (Schenkman NY610-G5-64) added as NY-630ADa.

Samuel Hart & Co. (Schenkman NY610-H10) added as NY-630AGa.

Metropolitan Insurance Co. (Rulau NY NY205-206) added as NY-630AWa.

H.G. Norton & Co. (Schenkman NY610-N15 & 16) added as NY-630BCa.

Quackenbush & Bro. (Schenkman NY610-Q5) added as NY-630BFa.

Rubber Clothing Co. (Schenkman NY610-R10-63 to 65) added as NY-630BIa.

F.M. & W.A. Shepard (Schenkman NY610-S15-63 and 64) added as NY-630BQa.

A.A. Solomons & Co. (Schenkman NY610-S35) added as NY-630BQb.
Taylor & Dickenson (Schenkman NY610-T5) added as NY-630BWa.
Hugo Wellenkamp (Miller NY946) added as NY-630CFa.
Weller's (Schenkman NY610-W10) added as NY-630CFb.
Wilson (Patriotic die 396, written about in CWTJ V41N3) added as NY-630CJ.
Archibald Young & Co. (Schenkman NY610-Y5) added as NY-630CK.
Strong & Ould (Schenkman NY640-S5) added as NY-695B.
Louis Hof (similar to Rulau NY 2085, but c/s over an 1861 U.S. dime) added as NY-780A (Rochester, NY).

Ohio:

OH-5A-5 & 6 varieties moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-100B-3 & 4 varieties moved to OH165-CY.
OH-160A will be listed with an asterisk with a notation referring to OH-160C.
OH-160C moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-160E will be listed with an asterisk and note as in F2.
OH-165I moved to OH-300aA.
W. Baker & Co. (Atwood OH165E) added as OH-165Ia.
Bart & Hickcox (Schenkman OH260-B6 & 7) added as OH-165Ib.
OH-165U moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165V moved to Knoxville, TN as TN-430B.
M.A. Cohn (Miller Ohio 190) added as OH-165Ya.
OH-165AD, ADa, and ADb moved to location unknown section.
OH-165AG moved to IL-220 (Dunleith, IL).
E.W. Evans (Rulau MV82) added as OH-165AMc.
OH-165AR & AT moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165AY & AZ moved to location unknown section.
OH-165Baa moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165BE moved to location unknown section.
Gibson House (Rulau MV A106) added as OH165BDa.
OH-165BF & BG moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165BP, BW-7 through 10, BY, CA & CI moved to location unknown section.
OH-165CL moved to OH-160Da.
OH-165DA moved to location unknown section.
OH-165DI moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165DR moved to OH-790A (Sharonville, Hamilton Co.).
J.B. Morris (unlisted) added as OH-165DWa.
OH-165DY-1 moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165DZ-2 moved to location unknown section.
OH-165DZ-3 through 5, EI, EP & EY moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165EZ moved to IL-460A (Kankakee Co., IL).
OH-165FD & FE moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165FK moved to location unknown section.
OH-165FL-1 & 2 moved to non-contemporary section.
OH-165FL-3 through 5 moved to location unknown section.

TN-600E moved to OH-165FXa.

Suire, Eckstein & Co. (Schenkman OH260-S5) added as OH-165FYa.

OH-165GF moved to location unknown section.

OH-165GM moved to PA-320 (Easton, PA).

OH-165GQ moved to location unknown section.

OH-165GT moved to KY-640C.

OH-165GV moved to location unknown section.

More will be covered in the next update. We continue to work hard on finishing this project. The Executive Board approved the expenditure of funds for all the plate photos to be taken in color. We are close to finishing the review of tokens that are possible additions as well as the tokens in the 2nd edition that should move to another location. We are simultaneously working on stock dies and updating Renner's list of tokens by reverse die. Soon we will be at work on the preface and bibliography, which will give us enough to show potential publishers.

If you have any questions, concerns, or comments, please contact one of the committee members (Fred Ball, Larry Dziubek, Donald Erlenkotter, Ernie Latter, Bill Luitje, Steve Tanenbaum, or myself). My email is johnoste@aircanopy.net.

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Do not format articles! Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality jpg files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. Note that the author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon!

Note: The publisher has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #149

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 21511 Pepperberry Trail, Spring, TX 77388 or e-mail cwtsdv@charter.net
2. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
3. **Please include mailing address and phone number with all bids regardless of bidding method**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark will decide tie bids
6. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. **Please make checks payable to David W. Vroom.**
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified
11. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective “dark” will denote a color “darker” than customary. Use of the term “darkening” will denote an early stage of the coloration process
12. Abbreviations used are SCM- Single Card Merchant, and SMT- Single Merchant Town
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading
14. Listings are per FULD: “U. S. Civil War Storecards” & “Patriotic Civil War Tokens”
15. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Unless otherwise noted, each auction closes on the 25th of the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September and December). Please bid responsibly

Sale Closes on March 25, 2010

Indiana

1. 630A-4a, Mishawaka, R8, VG, a bit rough, gouges and rim damage both sides
2. 630A-6a, Mishawaka, R3, UNC, chocolate brown color, minor verdigris both sides, some rim damage (Minimum bid \$216.00)
3. 630A-11a, Mishawaka, R6, VF, some light scratches obv, small black spots rev (Minimum bid \$68.00)
4. 630A-12a, Mishawaka, R7, VF, rare union star die, ex-J. Detwiler, dark, small pits obv, rim dings rev, verdigris both sides, weak 3rd "e" in jeweler (Minimum bid \$585.00)
5. 915A-2a, Valparaiso, R5, F, tiny dig and scratches on rev

New York

6. 10H-5aa, Albany, R3, F, tiny scratches rev
7. 630M-13a NYC, R3, F, Broas Bro, porous planchet
8. 630AM-1a, NYC, R1, F, rim dings obv
9. 630AQ-1a, NYC, R1, F, minor scratches & verdigris both sides
10. 630AQ-1a, NYC, R1, F, Lindenmueller, some minor staining both sides
11. 630AQ-4a, NYC, R1, F, small spot obv, verdigris in letters & numbers
12. 985A-1a, Whitehall, R1, VF, SMT, verdigris in devices both sides (Minimum bid \$25.00)
13. 940A-3a, Waterloo, R7, F, verdigris on both sides, large scratches on obv (Minimum Bid \$25.00)

Ohio

14. 770A-1a. Richmond, R5, VG SMT, rough surfaces both sides, cleaned? debris in letters obv (Minimum bid \$45.00)

Patriotics

15. 9/298Ab, R9, VF, Brass, porous, small edge rub, dark, some staining both sides (Minimum bid \$113.00)
16. 9/406a, R6, VF, old scratches on both sides (Minimum Bid \$225.00)
17. 12/297, R2, VF, small light stains on both sides
18. 19/396, R2, VF, worn dies, minor black staining rev
19. 19/396a, R2, F, mottled surfaces, weak rev
20. 23/306, R2, VF worn obv die, faint minor staining both sides
21. 36/340, R2, XF, weak strike & cud obv, small black spot obv, weak shield rev, some red both sides
22. 37/434a, R1, AU50, slightly off-center otherwise perfect
23. 43/388a, R2, F, rough surface obv, verdigris & many scratches obv
24. 51/342a, R1, AU, Indian Princess, bright, excellent color
25. 51/342a, R1, XF, Indian Princess, bright, excellent color, minor scratches on obv
26. 51/342, R1, XF, strong obv, small minor stains rev, small beads
27. 51-342A, R2, AU, some red, tiny black spots both sides
28. 51/342A, R2, XF, traces of red obv, "short 1" underlying red rev, very minor verdigris

29. 53/336, R1, VF+, rev worn die, cud @ 9 o'clock, minor verdigris
30. 53/336, R1, VF, obv small cuds at rim, "Our Navy", dark, scratches both sides
31. 54/296, R5, VF, honest wear, obv better, minor rim damage, minor verdigris both sides
32. 54/342, R1, XF, underlying red obv, rev small rim ding
33. 54/342, R1, VF30, tiny rim cuds obv, minor verdigris rev
34. 54/342, R1, VF+, 20% red both sides, tiny rim cuds obv, verdigris obv, dark lower half rev
35. 54/343, R3, VF+, rev worn die, weak date, minor verdigris, small spot obv
36. 54/343, R3, VF, residue traces, some weakness center rev, debris in devices both sides
37. 54/430, R3, VF+, obv rim marks, rev typical weakness, rim damage obv, minor debris obv, darkening around rim rev
38. 59/385, R2, VF+, obv little rim detail, rev much better, odd color, cleaned (?), staining & scratches obv, darkening around letters rev
39. 61/355, R3, VF30, rev residue traces, small rim nicks obv
40. 62/367, R3, AU, nice clean CWT
41. 62/367, R3, VF, obv nice, rev worn, crumbling die, minor verdigris both sides
42. 62/367, R3, VF, obv & rev verdigris in devices
43. 63/443, R2, XF clean obv, rev some wreath weakness, weak date
44. 66/370, R2, VF, obv & rev dark, worn dies, minor verdigris both sides
45. 66/370, R2, VF, rev "not" weak, minor verdigris both sides
46. 66/370, R2, VF, worn rev die, tiny scratches rev
47. 68A/371, R3, VF, pitting obv "17 balls", rev "not" weak, old gouge "o" of "not", small black spot obv
48. 69/369, R3, XF, some red both sides, small scratches obv
49. 69/369, R3, VF, nice, clean CWT, tiny old gouges obv, staining around devices rev
50. 80/351, R3, VF, obv mark on neck, rev much better, darkening around all devices, small black residue spot rev
51. 81/351, R1, XF, obv worn die, rev much better, some red
52. 82/352A, R1, VF+, obv small mark on check, rev flat high points
53. 86/357, R2, XF, faint die scratch obv, some scratches rev
54. 86/357, R2, VG/F, verdigris in devices, pitting on rev
55. 90/364, R1, VF, obv small planchet void @12 o'clock, minor verdigris both sides
56. 91/303, R3, F, honest wear, darkening
57. 91/303, R3, VG, dark, verdigris both sides
58. 92/199, R3, F, "United States Medal", dark, some verdigris
59. 93/362, R2, VF, worn dies, verdigris obv
60. 132A/149a, R5, VF, Lincoln, tiny nicks on both sides (Minimum Bid \$110.00)
61. 147/227, bfp, R6, AU 55, In NGC holder "I am ready" (Minimum Bid \$700.00)
62. 165/400a, R5, XF/VF, minor verdigris both sides (Minimum bid \$126.00)
63. 168/311a, R1, XF+, Cannon, tiny amount of black on rev, minor verdigris on obv
64. 175/232a, R6, UNC, 50% red, weak date variety, rim ding & rim gouge obv (Minimum bid \$261.00)

65. 175/401a, R5, XF+, well struck, small clip, some verdigris both sides (Minimum bid \$135.00)
 66. 175/401a, R5, XF, center bit weak rev, minor verdigris rev, scratches rev, small gouge rev (Minimum bid \$68.00)
 67. 175/403, R4, XF, 12 o'clock die break or weak date variation verdigris on both sides (Min Bid \$54)
 68. 175/403a, R4, UNC, 5% red, die 175 "A" weak date variety, rim damage obv, off-center rev (Minimum bid \$203.00)
 69. 175C/400a, R3, UNC, red trace, small clip in, "Shitting Horse" (Minimum bid \$203.00)
 70. 175C/400a, R3, AU+, "Shitting Horse", some verdigris rev (Minimum bid \$171

71. 202/434, R1, F, darkening, small minor stain obv
 72. 221/324a, R1, XF, nice color, faint, small black spots on both sides
 73. 231/352Aa, R1, VF, verdigris in devices both sides, rough surface obv
 74. 237/423a, R1, XF, Monitor, small amount of verdigris on both sides (Minimum Bid \$50.00)
 75. 237/423a, R1, VF 25, Monitor, Excellent appearance, faint minor stains and scratches on both sides
 76. 276/278a, R6, F/VF, very slightly dished, excellent color, small mark on obv, small old gouges on both sides (Minimum Bid \$35.00)

Sale Closes on March 25, 2010

End of Sale
 Good Luck

Report on Auction #148

This offering of 138 lots attracted 35 bidders who submitted 290 bids. The bidder success rate was 74%. Gross sales were a bit over \$2500.00. The Society should net approximately \$250.00 less expenses. In the popularity derby win, place and show were as follows. Lot #s 115 (151/430) and 95 (42/388) were tied for first with 10 bids each. Lot #s 50 (5/288) and 108 (80/351) were second with 9 bids each and Lot #s 12 (MI225AF-6a), 86 (35/264), 90 (37/256) and 93 (43/387) tied for third with 8 bids each.

Respectfully Submitted,
 David W. Vroom
 CWTS Auction Manager

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

NOTICE OF POLICY

The following policy and terms will be observed by the Society's Verification Service. Please read carefully before submitting specimens to the Verification Officer.

1. The verification service is performed at a charge of \$6 per token plus the cost of any insurance and/or registered mail required. If no insurance is requested, each token will be valued at a maximum of \$10 in the event of loss.
2. The purpose of the Verification Service is to identify and attribute tokens belonging to or being offered to CWTS members that appear to be new varieties of Civil War tokens, such as those of unlisted issuers, new die varieties, die combinations, metal types and overstrikes, for inclusion in future editions of the patriotic and storecard catalogs. The service does not identify and attribute tokens that can be readily identified by consulting the catalogs. The Verification Officer at his/her discretion may decline to examine tokens that are readily identifiable from the catalogs.
3. No more than four specimens in one package will be accepted by the Service without prior correspondence with the Verification Officer.
4. Upon return to the owner, all specimens will be insured for a minimum value of \$10 per token. The owner has the option of requesting and paying for insurance and/or registered mail at a value declared by the owner. The CWTS cannot be responsible for insurance above the minimum without this value submitted.
5. All specimens must be submitted in 2 x 2 vinyl or Mylar flips. The service cannot be responsible for specimens in special holders or cardboard, stapled holders. (This requirement will protect against possible damage upon removal.) Specimens will usually be removed from the holder by the Service. Most will have a specific gravity determination. This requires the token be submerged in water.
6. Unless permission is specifically denied on the request, the Service may do a touchstone test on the edge of the token. This will usually be done to differentiate copper, brass, and copper-nickel.
7. The submitter should state the specific information or question to be answered regarding the specimen.
8. The Verification Service will not assign a rarity to any new find. A copy of the new find certificate will be submitted to the editor of the new storecard catalog and/or to the editor of the patriotic catalog. The assignment of rarity can be more accurately done by the cataloguing staff.
9. All specimens must be accompanied by a properly filled in request form, copies of which are available in this and previous Journal editions.
10. Six weeks must be allowed for the return of specimens.

The General Store

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

+++++
SUTLER SCRIP: Unlisted issuers and unlisted varieties in Keller. Michigan Civil War. Send \$2 for color pics. Lawrence Falater, POB 81, Allen, MI 49227.

+++++
FIXED PRICE LIST: 80 pages of interesting, inexpensive tokens and other Exonumia. Write for list. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A "CWT 47/332a": Without a die crack? I need one for a "Die Crack Progression Set" Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 email: shigitatsu@aol.com.

+++++
FREE PRICE LIST: Medals, Tokens including Civil War and Hard Times, So-Called Dollars, wonderful World's Fair memorabilia and exonumia . Michael Sanders, POB 1989, Beaverton, OR 97075

+++++
JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!)Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

+++++
COLLECTOR SEEKS CWT COLLECTIONS OR SINGLES: Paying retail for undamaged tokens. Please send price/description to: dcoin_currency@sbcglobal.net or Daniel Sheffer, 48465 Van Dyke, Suite 109, Shelby Township, MI 48317

+++++
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

+++++
WANTED: WI 120B and WI 120Ds. Please send price and condition. D. A. Weiner, 1524 Weiner, Rd., Columbus, WI 53925

+++++

PERSONAL ELONGATED SET: Made for the ANA Convention for sale, which includes a rolled silver STD Liberty Quarter, PA state quarter, and two rolled tokens. Only 100 sets rolled. Six dollars postpaid. Rich Bottles JR. P. O. Box 8029, Fairmont, WV 26554

+++++

POLICE, SHERIFF, AND MARSHALL: (law badges) wanted. Send photocopy and asking price Sullivan, Box1204, Church St. Sta. New York, NY 10008-1204

+++++

NEW PATRIOTIC? I would like to purchase or photograph: De Witt U 1862-8 24mm. in copper or white metal or? Obv. pictures Eagle on cannon and inscription "Union League Death to Traitors". Rev pictures Flag and inscription "M. C. E. O. I. L .T. S. U. 1776. Any information appreciated. Ken Bauer, POB 7905, Santa Cruz, CA 95061-7905.

+++++

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes,, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler 3414 137th St. Gig Harbor, WA 98332 . 253-858-8647

+++++

WANT NYC/NYS STORECARDS: Trade IN630A-5a Higgins XF, fabulous classic hobo nickel, Civil War memorabilia. Vincent Contessa yovinny@esper.com 865-690-9429

+++++

SELLING MY DUPLICATES AND SPARE CWTS: These are mostly Michigan store cards but there are some other states represented and a few Patriotics. Included are some unlisted tokens, error pieces and some rare listed pieces. Contact William Luitje at wvluitje@gmail.com or view my web store with detailed color pictures and prices at <http://cwts.ecrater.com>

+++++=+

ATTENTION MEMBERS: Want a free ad? Want to change or delete your existing ad? Notify Frederick S. Ball, 199 Glencoe Road, Columbus, OH 43214 or emailohiocwts@wowway.com

+++++

WANTED IN355A: Please advise of asking price and condition. Frederick S. Ball 199 Glencoe Road, Columbus, OH 43214 , (614)-267-4578 or ohiocwts@wowway.com

+++++

Buying Civil War Tokens

Urgently need nice material. Whole collections, singles, duplicates everything purchased! Special need for rare dies, rare die combinations, rare towns, off metals, overstrikes.

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By R. Cox with Don Grampp and Ron Gonty

113 pages spiral bound, printed on heavy gloss paper. Color photos of over 160 seal presses. Includes information on presses by die sinkers such as Childs, Merriam, Lovett, Knox & Lang and others. Presses from C. F. Hall, Platt Evens and other Civil War era manufacturers. When you see the press you will realize that MA115D-2a is a toad, (salamanders don't have warts).

Available by contacting grampp@sbcglobal.net

Cost is \$50.00 plus \$4.00 postage

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Free 25 word ad to all members. Non-members and members additional (more than one per issue) ads cost 5 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING:

Full page ad \$35, half page \$20, quarter page \$12, eighth page \$8. Inside back cover \$40, outside back cover \$50. Half tones are \$6 each. Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens accepted. Ads run for four consecutive issues discounted at 10%, payment due with first insertion.

SPECIAL ENCLOSURES:

Members may enclose a flyer with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Contact the Publisher for details. All advertisements are to be sent to the Publisher, Frederick S. Ball, 199 Glencoe Rd., Columbus, OH 43214 (614) 267-4758)

Civil War Tokens Wanted!

By the auction manager for future Civil War Token Society Auctions, please contact the Auction Manager David W. Vroom, 21511 Pepperberry Trail, Spring Texas 77388 or (email: cwtsdv@charter.net) for the necessary forms.

As always a low 10% selling fee applies.

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Membership Categories and Dues Amounts

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* Resides with a Regular or Life Member, no Journal included

** Under 18 years of age, date of birth: _____

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Volume I (1967-1972) 560pp Hardcover

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Non-Member Price: \$3.00 Member Price: \$2.50

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(NOTE: Many issues are sold out -- email for availability of specific issues.)

All books can be purchased on-line at our web-site
www.CWTSociety.com or contact:

Jud Petrie, Book Manager
P.O. Box 22 Belfast, ME 04915
exonumist@aol.com

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town.. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$35 for non-members; \$30 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members; Hardcover: \$37 for non-members, \$30 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Jud Petrie, CWTS Book Manager, P.O. Box 22, Belfast, ME 04915-0022**, email exonumist@aol.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"

The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* **JOURNAL**

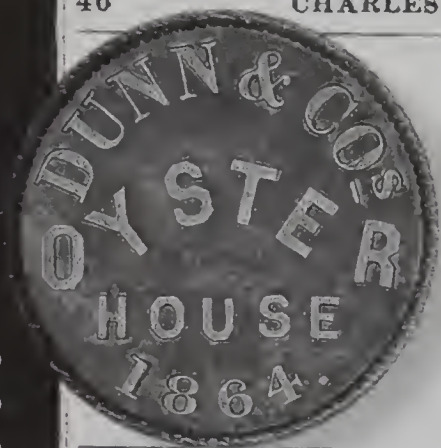
Summer 2010

Volume 44

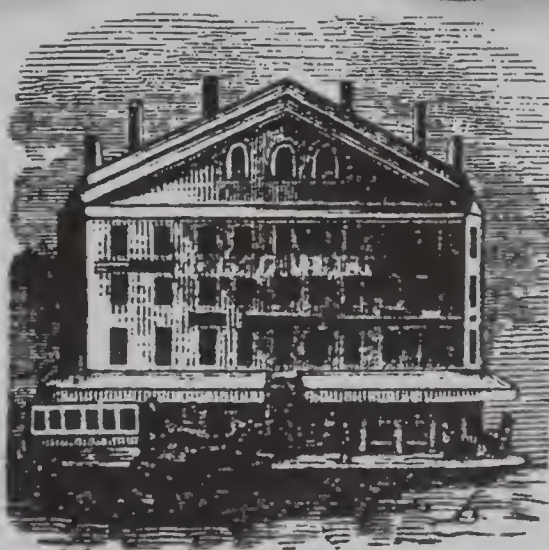
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46

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(Please specify issue numbers)

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(NOTE: Many issues are sold out – please email for availability of specific issues.)

All books may be purchased on-line from our Web site at www.CWTSociety.com, or contact:

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P.O. Box 22, Belfast, ME 04915-0022
email: exonumist@aol.com

THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$3.50. Membership in CWTS is \$15 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

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PUBLICATION DEADLINES

Issues

Spring No. 1
Summer No. 2
Fall No. 3
Winter No. 4

Advertising & Editorial

December 10
March 10
June 10
September 10

Publication Date

March 1
June 1
September 1
December 1

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New To Civil War Tokens?

**Go to www.cwtsociety.com
and see what we are all about!**

President's Summer Message

The time for this year's CWTS elections is approaching rapidly. Elsewhere in this issue is the Call for Nominations from our Election Commissioner, Alan Bleviss. I urge you to become active in the nominating process. We welcome the participation of new faces in the elections and the governing of our Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the CWTS will take place at the Boston ANA World's Fair of Money in August. The time of the meeting is tentatively scheduled for Thursday, August 12, from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. Please check the Meeting bulletin and the Announcements section of our Web site for final details. I'm looking forward to seeing many of you there.

Donald Erlenkotter, President

In Memoriam

Dr. Herman M. Aqua, CWTS charter member #6 and the second president of the Society, passed away at Wilkes-Barre, Penn. on January 18, 2010 at the age of 82. Dr. Aqua also served seven terms on the CWTS Board of Governors and received a Special Service Award from the Society in 1982. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He received his DDS degree from the University of Pittsburgh, and practiced dentistry for many years in Luzerne, Penn. Dr. Aqua was the author of the massive volume *Pennsylvania Merchant Tokens*.

Dr. Joseph Vincent Nabholz, CWTS Life Member #96, passed away at Woodbridge, Va. on February 23, 2008 at the age of 62. Dr. Nabholz received his Ph.D. from the University of Georgia in 1978, and was a senior biologist/ecologist with the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, DC. In 1969-70 he served with the U.S. Army in Vietnam and was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler continued his description and identification of patriotic dies, including numbers 284, 294, 392, 424, 433, 449, 455, and 460. David Gladfelter wrote of some Civil War die sinkers and engravers. President Dr. Herman Aqua, who passed away on 18 January 2010, announced 22 January 1970 as the day the CWTS officially became incorporated. Aqua went on to invite members to the annual meeting in St. Louis. A die conversion table, from H & G numbers to the new Fuld numbers, was published. A new storecard book revision was in the works. [It would be five more years before the finished book would make its appearance. Does that sound like what is happening in the 20-“oughts” too? Be patient!] In short articles, Edmund Sadowski listed CWT storecard issuers who were Masons, and Gerald Shepherd offered up background on the S.B. & J.A. Paige family of Oshkosh, Wisconsin fame.

Thirty Years Ago *The Copperhead Courier* had a unique tie-in with the TAMS convention medal. You’ll have to look up that issue to see it! Will Mumford researched the Fayerweather Auction, which occurred over several sales in 1964 and 1965. It was as impressive as the Alan Bleviss sale would be in 2009 and 2010. Mumford would later get this research published in the *Numismatic Scrapbook* in 1966. “Horatio Speaks” again, this time on deciding what CWTs one could collect.

Twenty Years Ago Everett Cooper discussed several tokens of interest: the Monitor tokens and Dix’s “Shoot Him On The Spot” tokens. Cooper also raised the question of George Washington being a Yankee or a Confederate. Sterling Rachootin added more commentary on die #397, the coiled snake die. This begs the question of where the original commentary might be. Dennis Wierzba produced two more of his noteworthy articles, one in particular suggesting that the new storecard book [!?] should delete many of the die-cutting errors that have occurred.

Ten Years Ago One of the most innovative CWT Journals appeared, with a fold-out map! The map of Indiana, which dates roughly to the Civil War era, accompanies the extensive article by Dr. John Evans, “The Peddling of Storecards in Civil War Indiana.” This article discusses all the CWT issuers in Indiana and proposes that the tokens were merchandised by means of the various railroads crisscrossing the state! The reader will see that some cities, such as Lafayette, Logansport, and Shelbyville, were busy railroad junctions in their day but are known as little more than county seats today. Dr. Evans’s article, 26 pages in length and the only one for the issue, remains the very best source of information on Indiana storecards, their histories, and the diesinkers who produced them.

DUNN & CO^s OYSTER HOUSE:

Boston – MA 115B attributed to Charlestown as MA 200A!



Alan M. Chetson, Jr. and Donald Erlenkotter

Dunn & Co. issued four major varieties of Civil War store card tokens for its oyster house, all dated 1864. None of the tokens provides a street address or town identification for the business, but they were assigned to Boston, Mass. in the Fuld store card book and listed as MA 115B.¹ Three reverse dies were used for these tokens: 1413, 1414, and 1415. Each depicts an obelisk-type monument surrounded by a wreath. Although no identification is given for the monument, it has been suggested that this is the Bunker Hill memorial erected in recognition of the famous battle of the American Revolution fought near that hill in 1775.

Here we document the Dunn & Co. tokens as having been issued from Charlestown, Mass., and not Boston. This establishes Charlestown as an addition to the roster of CWT-issuing towns, and the tokens have been redesignated under the number MA 200A. The Bunker Hill monument is located in Charlestown, and that explains why this monument was chosen to appear on the tokens. The proprietor of Dunn & Co. was Valentine M. Dunn, who served in the Civil War, and we provide some information about his life and activities.

Valentine Melville Dunn was born at Poland, Maine on 9 June 1829, the son of Samuel and Catherine (May) Dunn.² City directories for Charlestown establish him as a resident and business owner there from 1856 until after the Civil War:

- 1856 p. 80 Dunn, Valentine M. oyster saloon, 516 Main, b. Russell House
p. 182 Dunn V. 516 Main [listed under "Oysters and Refreshments"]
- 1858 p. 93 Dunn Valentine M. oysters, house 18 Cambridge
- 1860 p. 86 Dunn (*Valentine M.*) & Co. (*Hubert Daley*), oysters, &c. 531
Main, house 18 Cambridge
p. 209 Dunn & Co. 531 Main [listed under "Oysters and
Refreshments."]
- 1862 p. 82 Dunn V. M. & Co. (*Hubert Daly*), oysters, &c. 531 Main, house
18 Cambridge, Lieut. United States Army
- 1864 p. 95 Dunn V. M. & Co. (*Hubert Daly*), oysters, &c. 531 Main,
h. 419 do.
p. 226 DUNN V. M. & Co. 531 Main (see adv. dept. p. 46) [listed
under "Oysters and Refreshments"]
- 1866 p. 64 Daly Hubert, eating house, 531 & 533 Main, house 379 B. H.
p. 73 Dunn Valentine M. fish and groceries, 523 Main, h. 419 do.
p. 207 DUNN V. M. 523 & 525 Main (see adv. outside back cover)
[listed under "Fish. (Fresh)" and "Grocers"]
- 1868 p. 70 Dunn Valentine M. fish and groceries, 540 Main, house 424 do.
p. 215 DUNN V. M. 540 and 542 Main (see adv. top front cover)
[listed under "Cigars and Tobacco," "Fish," and "Grocers"]

**OYSTER
AND
EATING HOUSE,**

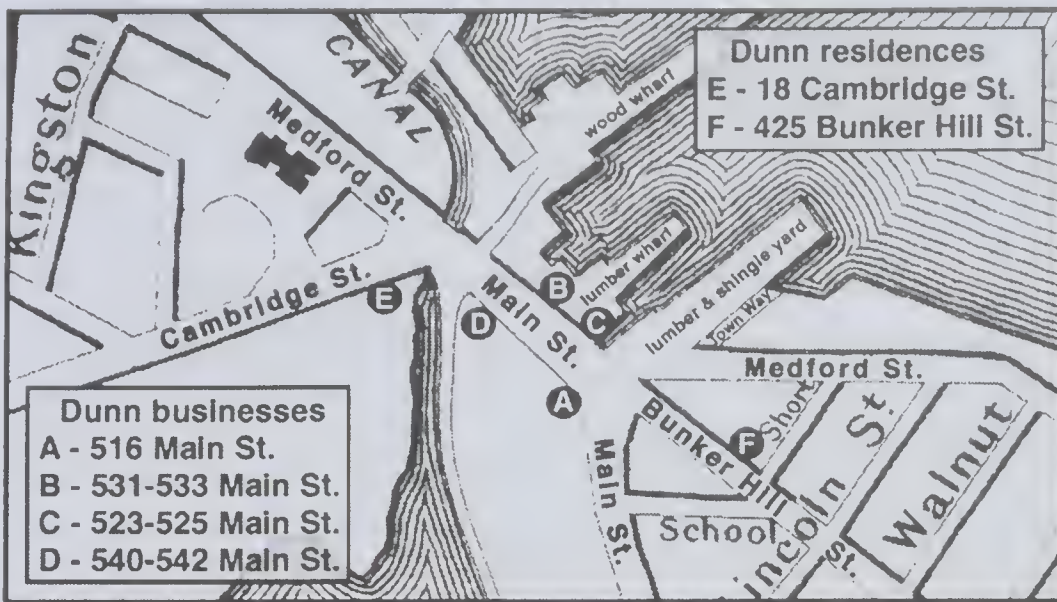


**Nos. 531 & 533 Main Street,
CHARLESTOWN.**

**Every endeavor will be used to make this House, a FIRST CLASS
RESTAURANT.**

V. M. DUNN & CO.

Figure 1. Dunn & Co. advertisement from 1864 Charlestown city directory.



When Dunn & Co. issued its tokens in 1864, the firm was located at 531 Main Street in Charlestown. Dunn's advertisement for this year, reproduced in Fig. 1, provides a depiction of his establishment. By 1866 Dunn had turned the oyster and eating house over to his associate, Hubert Daly, and operated a fish and grocery store, also on Main Street, throughout the rest of his life (see Fig. 2). The accompanying map of Charlestown in 1855 and the map details show the locations of the Bunker Hill monument and Dunn's residences and businesses on the Charlestown "neck."³

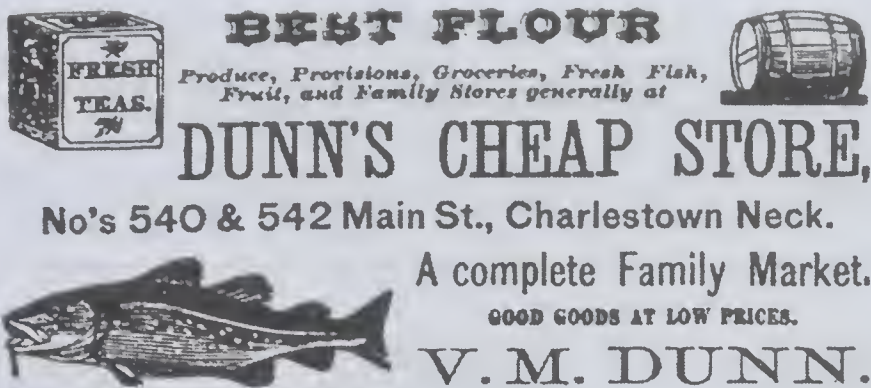
Valentine M. Dunn, of Charlestown, married Susan Downes at Boston on 9 January 1856, when he described his occupation as "Oyster Salon."⁴ In the 1860 census for Charlestown, Middlesex County, he is listed, as an "Oyster Dealer," along with his wife and two sons, Edwin F. and Samuel M.⁵ He also served as an inspector of elections in the Third Ward during this year. Dunn was a private in the Boston Light Artillery (Cook's Battery) of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which was ordered to proceed to Washington on 20 April 1861. The battery was mustered into federal service on 18 May 1861, one of the three-month units established early in the Civil War. It served in the defense of Baltimore, and was mustered out at Camp Clare, Maryland on 2 August 1861 after its term expired.⁶

Dunn was then commissioned on 5 September 1861 as a second lieutenant in the Third Battery of Massachusetts Light Artillery, and on 28 November 1861 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. This battery left the state on 7 October 1861, and was in the Army of the Potomac during the entire term of its service.

The battery spent the winter at Hall's Hill, Va., and took part in the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia on 10 March 1862. It then went to Yorktown, where on April 6 it was sharply engaged with the Confederate artillery on the Warwick road. Its next engagements were at the battles of Hanover Court House on May 27 and Mechanicsville on June 26. For the rest of the year the battery accompanied the Fifth Corps on all its movements, but was not seriously engaged. Gen. George B. McClellan took leave of the army on November 10, and the Third Battery fired the national salute on that occasion. During a period when Capt. Martin commanded the division artillery, Lt. Dunn was in command of the battery. He resigned his commission on 30 January 1863, and returned to Charlestown.⁷

Valentine is listed at Charlestown again in the 1870 census, as a retail grocer, with two additional children, Susan A. and James H.⁸ Charlestown was annexed by Boston in 1874, and it then became part of Suffolk County. Later in the 1870s he and his family resided for several years at Somerville and Everett. Valentine, a grocer residing at 425 Bunker Hill Street, appears in the 1880 census for Boston, with a daughter Viola M. added to his family.⁹ He died in Boston on 20 May 1884, and the death record indicates that he had still been living on Bunker Hill Street.¹⁰

Valentine's widow, Susan, outlived him for many years. She resided at Somerville, Mass. in 1910 with her daughter, Viola M.¹¹ In 1913, fifty years after he had completed his service in the Civil War, she was granted a widow's pension on his account.¹²



BEST FLOUR
Produce, Provisions, Groceries, Fresh Fish,
Fruit, and Family Stores generally at
DUNN'S CHEAP STORE,
No's 540 & 542 Main St., Charlestown Neck.
A complete Family Market.
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
V. M. DUNN.

Figure 2. V. M. Dunn advertisement from 1874 Somerville city directory.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XLV, 120.
2. McQuesten, Lenora White, "Early Vital Records of Poland, Maine," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 88, No. 351 (July 1934), p. 240; *Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841-1910*, Vol. 357, p. 127, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, MA.
3. Map page designed by Alan M. Chetson, Jr., from J. H. Colton, "Map of Boston and Adjacent Cities," No. 13 in George W. Colton, *Colton's Atlas of the World, Vol. 1*, J. H. Colton & Co., New York, 1855. Period Dunn locations found from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1867 courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library.
4. *Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841-1910*, Vol. 101, p. 7, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, MA.
5. 1860 Federal Census, Charlestown, Middlesex County, MA, p. 150, family #1163.
6. Nason, George W., *History and Complete Roster of the Massachusetts Regiments: Minute Men of '61*, Smith & McCance, Boston, MA, 1910, pp. 287-290.
7. Bowen, James Lorenzo, *Massachusetts in the War, 1861-1865*, Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, MA, 1889, pp. 785-786, 797-799.
8. 1870 Federal Census, Ward 3, Charlestown, Middlesex County, MA, p. 339, family #1720.
9. 1880 Federal Census, Boston, Suffolk County, MA, Enumeration district 603, family #274.
10. *Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841-1910*, Vol. 357, p. 127, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, MA [age at death 54 years, 11 months, 11 days].
11. 1910 Federal Census, Somerville, Middlesex County, MA, Enumeration district 997, family #57.
12. Dunn, Valentine M. (widow Susan Dunn). Civil War pension file WC768,061, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

MILLIONS FOR FREEDOM, NOT ONE CENT FOR SLAVERY



Donald Erlenkotter

The second in our series recognizing the sesquicentennial of Civil War-related tokens features a pair that is staunchly Northern in sentiment. This provides a dramatic contrast to our first article, which examined the “Wealth of the South” series. The tokens here have the inscription MILLIONS FOR FREEDOM / NOT ONE CENT FOR SLAVERY on the obverse and SUCCESS TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES on the reverse. As illustrated above, there are two varieties of these tokens, which share a common reverse. The design on the left is more refined, with NOT ONE CENT enclosed by inverted palm sprays, and a star and the date 1860 below. Reportedly the die for this design broke after several hundred tokens were struck, and it was replaced by the simpler design on the right. The two tokens are catalogued respectively as DeWitt AL 1860-59, which is said to have been the earliest token struck for the 1860 Presidential campaign, and DeWitt AL 1860-60.¹

The first of these tokens is called Bramhall’s token after William Liggett Bramhall, who also commissioned the production of other Lincoln campaign tokens. The dies may have been cut by George H. Lovett of New York City, and were struck by the Waterbury Button Company of Waterbury, Conn. The inscription on the reverse die identifies the tokens with the Republican Party, which had just been formed in the mid-1850s.

One reason that collectors of Civil War tokens are attracted to these tokens is their anti-slavery message, a theme that is almost absent from Civil War tokens.² Only the patriotic token die 36 has an inscription mentioning slavery: LIBERTY AND NO SLAVERY.³ The abolition of slavery wasn’t a focal issue in the 1860 Presidential campaign since such an act by the United States was not authorized

under the rights granted by the Constitution. According to the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, all rights not granted to the United States remained with the states, and so acts abolishing slavery could be passed only by each state individually. Thus the position of the Republican Party was that expansion of slavery into the territories and new states should be prevented. When Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, it was under the authority of his wartime powers as commander in chief and applied only to slaves in states still in rebellion against the Union. Freeing the slaves was intended both to disrupt the South and to provide an additional source of manpower for the Union army. Lincoln made it clear that his overriding objective was to save the Union, and neither to preserve nor to destroy slavery.^{4, 5}

The anti-slavery message on these tokens is patterned after the popular slogan “Millions for Defence, Not One Cent for Tribute,” which is found on Hard Times tokens struck during the 1830s. This slogan also appears rather anachronistically on patriotic token dies 387 and 388. Another adaptation of the slogan is found on patriotic dies 97 and 389: “Millions for Contractors, Not One Cent for the Widows.” The token using these dies evidently was a protest against war profiteering and the lack of support for widows of deceased Union soldiers.⁶

The Union’s victory in the Civil War soon was followed by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery in all the states. Ratification of this amendment by the required 27 states was completed on December 6, 1865 by the vote of the General Assembly of Georgia, a former Confederate state. Undoubtedly slavery in the United States would have continued longer if the Civil War had not been fought, but its abolition wasn’t really an objective of the war.

NOTES

1. DeWitt, J. Doyle, *A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1869*, Hartford, CT, 1959, pp. 148-149, 151.
2. Rachootin, Sterling A., “Slavery Depicted on Civil War Tokens,” *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Fall 1985), pp. 2-8.
3. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, p. 50.
4. Goodwin, Doris Kearns, *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2005, pp. 9, 24-25, 91-92, 233-234, 459-472, 497-501.
5. Rachootin, Sterling A., “Hope Springs Eternal (Lincoln-Union-Slavery),” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (Winter 2007), pp. 13-17.
6. Fuld, op. cit., pp. 56, 83.

A CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

All officers and four positions on our Board of Governors are up for election this year. As the Society's Election Commissioner, I am asking for nominations to fill these positions for the two-year term beginning January 1, 2011. Members are invited to nominate themselves or other members to run for the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer or one of the seats open on the Board. The only stipulations for candidacy are that the President may not run for reelection, the President and Vice-President must have served on the Board at some time, and the other positions are to be filled by active members. The Board positions now held by Larry Dziubek, John Ostendorf, Tom Reed, and David Vogan are up for election. We hope they will be nominated and run again, but that is up to you.

Those running for election will have their names and a short bio published in the Fall issue of our Journal, along with ballots to be returned to me by regular mail or e-mail. Names of those elected will be announced in the Winter issue of the Journal. As I have said many times before, the CWTS is your organization, so get involved. You know what you would like to see done, but chances are it won't happen unless you let it be known, and there's no better place for this than in the Board Room. This is your chance to become more involved and contribute to the Society's future.

PLEASE NOTE: send nominations to me no later than JUNE 30th. I will accept nominations by phone, regular mail, or e-mail.

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Tel. 212-868-6750

CWTs on Wikipedia

See what Wikipedia says about CWTs at
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_War_token!

JOHN GAULT: CIVIL WAR TOKEN DISTRIBUTOR

Donald Erlenkotter, LM 179

Who was John Gault? Students of Civil War numismatics recognize him as the originator and distributor of encased postage stamps that were employed as substitutes for coins as they were hoarded early in the war. His involvement with encased postage stamps has been the subject of important books and articles.¹ In particular, the 551-page *tour de force* by Fred L. Reed, III, provides just about everything that one would want to know about Gault and his Civil War encased stamps.



Less well-known is that Gault was an enterprising distributor of Civil War tokens. His token activities have been noted briefly by Reed and Homren.² But what is very surprising to me is that he spent a longer period of his life as a token distributor than in his encased postage stamp endeavor. Here we provide some documentation about his role in the distribution of Civil War tokens. Along the way, some new discoveries about his encased postage stamps will be reported.

The opportunity for issuing encased postage stamps was established by the Act of July 17, 1862, which authorized the exchange of postage stamps for greenbacks. Almost immediately stamps were used by the public as a means of payment. The problem was that they quickly became torn or dirty, and often ended up stuck to other objects or each other. Gault saw the opportunity for creating metallic cases for the stamps that would both preserve them and provide a medium for advertising. He moved very quickly: the application for the patent for his postage stamp case was

filed on July 24, 1862, just a week after the Act had been signed into law. On August 12, 1862, less than three weeks later, the patent was granted.³ By August 30 the *New York Daily Tribune* had noted the forthcoming availability of the encased stamps, and on November 6, 1862 the following ad appeared in both the *New York Herald* and the *New York Tribune*:⁴

THE NEW METALLIC CURRENCY—APPLICATIONS for stamping business cards, on the new metallic currency, to be made to J. GAULT, patentee, No. 1 Park place, New York.

Apparently the active period for the distribution of Gault's "new metallic currency" came to an end in March of the following year. From March 20 through March 22, 1863 he ran this ad in the *New York Herald*:

"SMALL CHANGE" — NO BETTER SUBSTITUTE FOR pennies and three cent pieces can be had than the bona fide government stamps of those denominations, as put up in neat metallic cases, with the name and business of the parties ordering stamped on the metal. As a means of making a business known, in all parts of the country, it is well known that currency, continually passing from hand to hand, as it is, has no equal. One of the largest advertisers in the country has already ordered over 300,000 of them. Specimens may be seen, and orders for any quantity executed by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park place, New York.

Worth noting is that by this time Gault was advertising just one and three cent pieces. Presumably the new postage currency notes had eliminated the need for pieces valued at five cents or more.

An extremely valuable piece of information given here is that over 300,000 encased stamps had been ordered by Gault's largest purchaser, James C. Ayer & Co. Reliable information about the number of pieces produced by Gault has been virtually non-existent. Reed quotes Edgar Adams, then a leading numismatic expert, as lamenting almost a hundred years ago that "there is no known record in existence to show how many specimens [of encased stamps] were put into circulation."⁵ After an impressive amount of research, based in part on fragmentary information from conversations reported from 1912, Reed estimated that Ayer's pieces accounted for 25 to 30 percent of Gault's business, and stated that "Ultimately Gault delivered 200,000 pieces to the Lowell merchant." He further estimated that Gault sold upwards of three-quarters of a million pieces of his New Metallic Currency to his several dozen customers.⁶ The 300,000 figure from Gault's advertisement, which is 50 percent higher than the quantity given by Reed, very likely is a final one since production of encased postage was at an end. If Ayer's pieces were 25 percent of all those produced, this suggests an actual total production of about 1,200,000. Conversely, if the 750,000 figure for total production is accepted, this would imply that Ayer accounted for about 40 percent of this total. Knowledge of the statistical

properties of Reed's estimates would be required to establish likely margins of error here.

The signal of the end to Gault's encased stamp activity is provided by a second ad in the *New York Herald* on March 22, 1863, which was repeated on March 24:

SUBSTITUTES FOR PENNIES.—COPPER, BRASS OR Nickel Tokens for business firms in any quantity and various designs. Also Encased Postage Stamps, with card stamped on back. Orders for the above promptly filled by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park place, N. Y.

His focus clearly was shifting to tokens, with encased stamps reduced to an "also" role. Almost immediately, promotion of encased postage ceased, as shown in the following short ad that appeared in the same newspaper on March 26 and March 28:

TOKENS OF BRASS OR COPPER, MANUFACTURED in any quantity, by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park place, New York.

And by April 8 Gault was emphasizing penny tokens:

PENNY TOKENS OF BRASS OR COPPER Manufactured in any quantity by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park place, New York.

On May 13, 1863 the *New York Herald* reached a high water mark for token activity, with five token ads and an additional one for "Patriotic Medals." Here's the one for Gault:

"COPPER TOKENS"—THE ONLY TOKENS Manufactured having any real value are those made by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park place, two doors from Broadway, New York.

Other ads were for D. Mackis, at \$8.50 to \$9 per 1,000 tokens; Matson & Robinson; Wm. H. Bridgens; and J. G. Wilson, "Medalist and Copper Token Manufacturer."⁷ The list is completed by Jas. Maloney, who offered "Patriotic Medals—in endless variety, and in any quantity." And on May 20, A. Ogden, also at No. 1 Park place, entered the marketplace with "Copper tokens or medals bought and sold, by the pound, peck, or bushel."

By the end of the month, Gault had launched a new ad in the *New York Herald*, which appeared on May 30 and June 1:

TRADE AND COMMERCE "TOKENS"—A new thing, having intrinsic value, manufactured and sold only by JOHN GAULT, Park place, third door from Broadway, N. Y., first floor.



Could this be the patriotic Civil War token 259/445a, with the inscriptions TRADE / AND / COMMERCE on the obverse and COPPERS / 20 PR CT / PREMIUM on the reverse? Neither the engraver nor the diesinker for this relatively common, rarity 2, token has been identified thus far.⁸ The 20 percent premium would seem to derive from the 21 mm diameter for this token, which for the same planchet thickness would yield about 20 percent more copper than the standard 19 mm tokens.

Gault's token distribution activities were extensive. Undoubtedly there is more to be found here, but evidence discovered so far shows that his business ranged from Maine to Wisconsin. On July 22, 1863 he ran the following ad in the *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*:

“PENNY TOKENS” OF COPPER.

The best quality and in any quantity, furnished at \$8.00
per thousand, by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park Place,
Two doors from Broadway, New York.
All orders sent by Mail or Express promptly forwarded.

An advertisement by Mossin & Marr, Milwaukee's outstanding Civil War token engravers, which appears immediately before Gault's ad, provides an extraordinary contrast here:

NOTICE

The Copper Cards lately issued by us and circulated for the sake of convenience by our friends and customers, are hereby withdrawn. Our patrons will confer a favor on us by returning the same in four weeks from date, and for the value for which they have been received.

MOSSIN & MARR, Engravers
Young's Block, 1 & 2.

On August 4 the editors of this newspaper wrote about spurious cents, and made the following comment about the Mossin & Marr token recall:

Messrs. Mossin & Marr, who had some of the handsomest designs we have yet seen, have recalled theirs from circulation, and if other parties are wise they will do the same thing.

The Mossin & Marr recall, of course, applied only to their own store cards and not those that had been struck by them for other merchants.

An ad by Gault similar to the one above for Wisconsin appeared in the issue of *Harper's Weekly* for August 29, 1863.⁹ From late July through December he conducted an extensive advertising campaign in Maine via the *Portland Daily Advertiser*, employing essentially the same ad. One change was that the price per thousand tokens was reduced in November from \$8.00 to \$7.50. Similar ads were run the following year in issues of *The Vermont Phoenix* for February 19 and March 4, again at a price of \$7.50 per thousand tokens.

With the need for tokens dwindling, Gault launched a new endeavor. He went back to his design for encased stamps, and substituted ferrotype photos of candidates in the 1864 presidential election in place of the stamps. In a letter of June 18, 1864 to the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, he asked the President for a perfect photograph that he could copy and place in his metallic cases, and said that he planned to circulate three or four million cases with likenesses of Lincoln and his vice-presidential running mate, Andrew Johnson. He also issued cases with likenesses of two other candidates, Gen. G. B. McClellan and Gen. J. C. Fremont. These were advertised widely during the summer and fall before the election.¹⁰

From this information, we see that John Gault's involvement with Civil War tokens spanned almost a year, from late March of 1863 into early March of 1864. In contrast, his business activity with encased postage ran at most from mid-August of 1862 through late March of 1863. The count is no more than eight months of activity with encased postage stamps in comparison to at least eleven months with Civil War tokens. This difference is not dramatic, but it is a somewhat surprising finding.

An open question is who was the supplier of Gault's tokens? Given the earlier involvement of the Scovill Manufacturing Company in manufacturing the cases for his postage stamps, it would seem plausible that Scovill also provided him with tokens. But I do not know of any evidence that would support this as a conclusion. Gault does not appear to have been an engraver or die sinker, although on several occasions he did mention manufacturing tokens. But these may have been subcontracted to Scovill or any of the various die sinkers active in New York City during the Civil War.

NOTES

1. See Fred L. Reed, III, *Civil War Encased Stamps: The Issuers and Their Times*, BNR Press, Port Clinton, OH, 1995; Wayne K. Homren, "John Gault and J. C. Ayer: Encased Postage Stamp Maker and His Largest Client," pp. 197-210 in Richard G. Doty (Ed.), *The Token: America's Other Money*, The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1995; and Michael J. Hodder and Q. David Bowers, *The Standard Catalog of Encased Postage Stamps*, Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc., Wolfeboro, NH, 1989.
2. Reed, op. cit., pp. 402-403, 412-414; Homren, op. cit., p. 207.
3. Reed, op. cit., pp. 50-51, 60-62; Homren, op. cit., pp. 200-202.
4. Reed, op. cit., pp. 64, 77, 177-178; Homren, op. cit., p. 207.
5. Reed, op. cit., pp. 430-431.
6. Reed, op. cit., pp. 97-99, 130-131.
7. See Donald Erlenkotter, "The Outing of JGW: A Civil War Token Manufacturer Revealed," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 39, No. 4 (Winter 2005), pp. 16-17; "'Wilson's Medal' Revisited: A Double-Entendre Civil War Token?" *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 41, No. 3 (Fall 2007), pp. 13-15.
8. George and Melvin Fuld, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Revised Edition*, Civil War Token Society, 2005, pp. 71, 88, 131, 247, 251.
9. See note 2.
10. Reed, op. cit., pp. 404-408, 416-420.

"Please Come to Boston"

for the ANA World's Fair of Money

August 10th - 14th

Hynes Convention Center

900 Boylston St.

Visit the Civil War Token Society Booth

Attend the Civil War Token Society Annual Meeting

Thursday, August 12, 4:00-5:30 (Tentative)

Civil War Store Card Tokens: Reverse Die Text Cross-Reference

William Luitje

If you are trying to identify an unknown reverse die on a store card, it is possible to page through the reverse die pictures of the Fulds' Store Card book looking carefully at each page. However, this can be an error-prone process, and it may take you several passes through the book to find what you're looking for. In contrast, if the token reverse contains a text legend, it would be very easy to look up the legend in a list which references all dies containing that legend. This article contains just such a list to aid you in identifying your tokens.

Here are some guidelines to keep in mind when using the cross-reference list:

- Each text legend is shown in the list as it would be read from the token: from the top down and/or the outside in. It is followed by the Fuld number(s) for the reverse die(s) bearing the legend.
- The legends are arranged alphanumerically. That is, numbers shown on the token are written as numbers in the list, and are ordered by the numerical value of each digit before any legends that start with letters.
- Dates are not included in this listing.
- The text legend shown may not be exactly as on the die. For example, there may be small differences due to capitalization and punctuation, but this will narrow down the possibilities greatly and you can then look at the pictures to make your decision. Most of the engravers used all capital letters, but both upper and lower case are used here for readability. In some cases punctuation has been added where it helps readability.
- Not all legends may be shown. A small text legend on a graphic may not be shown if there is a larger one that could be used to identify the die.
- If a text legend on a graphic is the only one on a die, it will be included here except if it is really tiny, such as engraver's initials, or if it would be of no help in identifying the die, such as "Liberty" on the headband of many Indian head dies.
- If there are several different basic designs containing the text legend, the legend is repeated on different lines with a short description of the graphic in parentheses, thus narrowing your search considerably.
- The Indian Head dies are omitted entirely since there already is a finding key in the Store Card book that makes good use of text legends where they exist.

10: 1392, 1393
 10 Cents: 1394, 1395, 1396
 15: 1397
 20: 1397a
 25: 1398
 25 Cents: 1399
 26 & 28 Exchange Place NY: 1291, 1292
 30: 1401a
 35: 1402
 5 Cents: 1391
 50: 1403
 50 Cents: 1404
 100: 1404a
 500: 1405
 A Business Card: 1370
 A. Button: 1173
 A. Gleason Hillsdale: 1186
 A. Gleason Manuf^r. Hillsdale Mich.: 1185, 1187
 Abm. Lincoln President: 1144
 Abraham Lincoln: 1146
 All Work Warranted: 1320
 America: 1272
 Apoth. Weight One Dram: 1197
 Ann Arbor: 1066, 1067
 B & K: 1330
 Benjamin Franklin: 1148, 1149, 1150
 Books & Stationery: 1323
 Books And Stationery: 1322, 1325
 Books Stationery &c: 1324
 Boots and Shoes Made To Order: 1317, 1318
 Born Feb 22 1732, Died Dec 14 1799: 1134
 Brighton House: 1289
 Bully For You: 1348, 1349
 Business Card (Coronet Head): 1118, 1119
 Business Card (Indian Head): 1072, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081
 Business Card (Wreath): 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1365, 1366,
 1367, 1368, 1369
 Childs Manfr.: Chicago: 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1390
 Child's One Penny Barrel: 1336
 Constitution And The Union: 1249
 Dealers In Drugs, Hardware & Saddlery: 1313
 Drugs And Medicines: 1310, 1316
 Druggists Ann Arbor Mich: 1314, 1315
 Dry Goods, Groceries &c.: 1142

E Pluribus Unum: 1375, 1376
East Boston: 1428
Erinnerung an 1863: 1240
Excelsior: 1344
First In War, First In Peace: 1161
For President Abraham Lincoln of Ill: 1418, 1419
For President John Bell of Tennessee: 1158
For President John C. Breckenridge of Ky: 1420
For President Stephen A. Douglas of Ill.: 1422
Freedom: 1244, 1245
Furnishing Goods: 1342
G: 1387
General G. B. McClellan: 1152
Gentlemens Furnising [*sic*] Goods: 1339
George Washington: 1140
Geo. Washington President: 1138, 1139
Gold Weight Troy 2 Pennyweight New York: 1198
Gold Weight 2Dwt New York: 1199
Good For 1 Cent: 1268, 1269, 1270
Good For A Scent: 1284
Good For 25 Cents: 1401
Good For 25 Cents Payable In Bank Bills: 1400
Good For One Cent Redeem.ed: 1264
Good Samaritan: 1305, 1307, 1307a, 1308
Hardware And Tools: 1334
Hardware Iron & Stoves: 1333
Horter: 1382
Hope: 1429
House Furnishing Goods: 1297
In Memory Of: 1340
Industry: 1350
IOU 1 Cent: 1265, 1266, 1267
Iron Nails And Glass Hardware Dealer: 1326
Lager Beer: 1355
Lager Bier: 1354
Liberty & Law: 1373
Liberty For All: 1174
Little Mack: 1153
Live And Let Live: 1353
Manufacturers Of Clothing: 1338
Miner's Card: 1364
Money Makes The Mare Go, Go It Buttons: 1243
New York: 1230, 1231
No Compromise With Traitors: 1275

O.K.: 1241
 One Country, Union: 1224, 1225, 1228
 Our Army: 1175
 Our Card: 1357
 Our Country: 1236
 Our Rights, The Constitution and The Union: 1425
 Perfumeries, Notions, Fancy Articles: 1312
 Periscopic Spectacles: 1327, 1328, 1329
 Philada.: 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380
 Pistols Guns Rifles &c Made & Repaired: 1345
 Prescriptions Accurately Compounded: 1309
 Presidents House: 1421
 Quick Sales And Small Profits: 1337
 Redeemed: 1147
 Redeemed At My Office: 1411
 Redeemed At Our Store: 1410
 Redeemed In Bills At My Office: 1412
 Remembrance of 1863: 1239
 Rhode Island First In The Field: 1159
 S.A.D.: 1156
 Saddles, Bridles &c: 1341
 Shop Rights For Sale In Westn Sts.: 1120
 Sign Of The 8: 1347
 Sign of the Lion: 1280, 1281
 Silver Mine Token: 1213
 Stephen A. Douglas: 1155
 The Army & Navy, Union: 1226
 The Flag Of Our Union: 1233, 1234, 1235
 The Prairie Flower: 1068, 1069
 The Triumph: 1306
 The Union Must And Shall Be Preserved: 1424
 The Washington Token: 1137
 The Wealth Of The South, Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton: 1423
 Time Is Money Exigency: 1162
 Time Is Money Expediency: 1163
 Toys And Confectionery, Union: 1227
 Tradesmens Currency Good For One Cent: 1232
 Tyler's Beehive Store Industry: 1351
 Union (Coronet Head): 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1110
 Union (Eagle): 1165, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212
 Union (Shield): 1200, 1201, 1202, 1222, 1223, 1229, 1247, 1248
 Union (Stars): 1383
 Union C (Wreath): 1374
 Union & Liberty: 1371
 Union Flour: 1372
 Union For Ever: 1214, 1246

United Country: 1277
United States: 1237
United States Capital: 1238
United States Copper: 1215
United States Medal: 1219
United States of America: 1216, 1217, 1218
United We Stand (Indian Head): 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065,
United We Stand (Washington): 1143
United We Stand, Divided We Fall (Bust): 1121
United We Stand, Divided We Fall (Fascies): 1276
United We Stand, Divided We Fall (Thistle): 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409
Watches & Jewelry Repaired: 1321
Wilson's Medal 1: 1271
Wines & Liquors: 1335
Wm. Thierbach 142 Elm Street: 1070, 1071

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Do not format articles! Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality jpg files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. Note that the author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon!

Note: The publisher has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

Highlights of the Bleviss Auctions

Lot	Fuld No.	Town	Description	Grader	Condition	Price**
Philadelphia (September 26, 2009)						
7294	MI 225I-1a	Detroit	PR. Behr, Tavern	R9	NGC	EF-40 \$2,300
7388	MI 250E-1a	Dowagiac	D. Pond, Grocer	R9	NCS	Genuine \$1,208
7514	MI 865A-1a	Saranac	W. Darling, Boots	R8	NCS	Genuine \$2,990
7515	MI 865A-3a*	Saranac	W. Darling	Unl	NGC	AU-53 \$9,775
7529	MN 680A-1b	Red Wing	A. W. E.	R9	NGC	AU-50 \$2,300
7576	PA 750B-3a	Philadelphia	Allebach, Watch Maker	R9	NGC	MS-65 RB \$1,955
7579	PA 750H-1b	Philadelphia	Chestnut & Walnut Passenger RR.	R9	NGC	AU-58 \$6,325
7602	PA 985A-2b	Wilkes Barre	Clark & Co.	R9	NGC	MS 64 \$2,530
7605	RI 700D-1d	Providence	H. Dobson, (rev. Hound pictoral)	R9	NGC	MS 63 \$4,313
7506	RI 700D-2d	Providence	H. Dobson, (rev. East Boston 1837)	R9	NGC	MS 64 \$1,610
Baltimore (November 9, 2009)						
237	IN 135A-2a	Brooklyn	Cox & Landers, Dry Goods	R9	NGC	MS-65 RB \$2,760
245	IN 135A-2a	Brownsburg	G. W. Nash, Drugs	R9	NGC	MS-63 \$2,185
276	IN 230C-1i	Danville	S. A. Russell, Merchant	R9	NGC	MS-65 \$1,725
286	IN 280B-1bo	Evansville	P. L. Geissler, Jeweler	R9	NGC	MS-63 \$10,925
424	IN 570B-1b	Logansport	H. C. Eversole, Clocks & Watches	R9	NGC	MS-62 \$4,600
527	IN 510A-11a*	Louisville	A. Huber (H. Miller reverse)	Unl	NGC	AU-55 \$3,738
535	Not Assigned	New Orleans	J. B. Schiller (counterstamp)	Unl	NCS	Genuine \$2,300
560	TN 130A-1a	Clarksville	Andrew King, Merchant	R9	NCS	Genuine \$2,760
561	TN 130A-4b	Clarksville	King's	R9	NGC	MS-63 RB \$5,463
565	TN 430A-1b	Knoxville	Barry & M'Dannel (rev. Artic Soda Water)	R7	NGC	MS-64 \$2,415
568	TN 430A-3a	Knoxville	Barry & M'Dannel	R9	NGC	MS-62 RB \$1,725
New York (January 27, 2010)						
5110	NY 630X-1j	New York	Feuchtwanger's Composition	R7	NGC	MS-63 \$4,025
5170	NY 630X-1j	New York	New York 1864 Great Fair	R8	NGC	MS-64 \$1,495
5172	NY 630BK-1do	New York	Ed Schaaf (overstruck on 1859 cent)	R8	NGC	MS-65 \$1,380
5216	WI 220E-1do*	Fond Du Lac	F. Fritz Groceries (overstruck)	Unl	NGC	MS-66 \$1,610
5217	WI 235A-1a	Gennessee Sta.	D. L. Edwards, Dry Goods	R9	NCS	Genuine \$2,300
5241	WI 510Q-1a	Milwaukee	M.W.M Plank Road Company	R8	NGC	MS-63 BN \$2,185
5254	WI 590A-1a	Oconomowoc	Mrs. J. Tate, Milliner	R9	NCS	Genuine \$12,460
5260	WI 790A-1a	Sheboygan	Trowbridge, Watch Clock, Jewelry Store	R9	NGC	MS-63 BN \$1,610
5261	WI 460A-2a1	Sheboygan	Trowbridge, Watch Clock, Jewelry Store	R8	NGC	MS-62 \$1,725
5270	AL 425A-11b	Huntsville	White & Swann	R9	NGC	MS-63 \$5,750
5272	DC 500A-2h*	Washington D. C.	Henry A. Hall, Rubber Goods	R8	NGC	MS-64 \$1,955
Baltimore (March 2, 2010)						
40	OH 25A-1bo	Ashland	Ella Buchanan, Watchmaker	R9	NGC	MS-62 \$3,450
190	OH 165GX-1f	Cincinnati	Jos. Zanone, Ice Cream Saloon	R9	NGC	MS-64 \$3,450
191	OH 165GX-2f	Cincinnati	Jos. Zanone, Ice Cream Saloon	R9	NGC	MS-65 \$3,738
213	OH 165DA-2a	Cincinnati	J. F. Larwell, Watchmaker	R9	NGC	MS-64 BN \$3,220
214	OH 165DU-2a	Cincinnati	S. B. Monarch, Bar	R9	NCS	Genuine \$2,760
216	OH 165FK-1a	Cincinnati	Lot Scott I-X-L Dairy	R8	NGC	MS-64 BN \$2,070
242	OH 175B-2d	Cleveland	Brattin	R10	NGC	MS-63 \$12,075
300	OH 780A-1bo	Ripley	Dunbar & Wolff, Watchmakers	R9	NGC	MS-63 \$3,220
315	OH 895A-1a	Urbana	C. M. McCarty, Washington House	R8	NGC	MS-63 BN \$4,313
316	OH 895B-1a	Urbana	Walkers Ale Depot	R9	NGC	MS-64 RB \$12,650

* Attribution of the slab

**Price includes 15% buyers fee

Sale of the Alan Bleviss Collection

Frederick S. Ball

A short interview with Alan Bleviss about the sale of his collection follows:

CWTJ: That was quite a series of auctions for your collection, perhaps the largest and most complete since the Bangs, Merwin & Co. sale in 1863. How long did it take you to assemble such a large collection?

Bleviss: I have been a collector since the 1970s. I collected silver coins, both Canadian and U.S., Canadian Chartered Banknotes, and totem poles and Kachina dolls. I have always been a collector, and began collecting CWTs seriously in 1994 when I discovered a couple of strange-looking pennies in a grouping of coins I bid on at a local auction. After some research, I learned that they were Civil War patriotic and store card tokens. Because my profession dealt with advertising, I developed an affinity towards the store card tokens and combed local coin shows and antique and flea markets with very little success. At an ANA show in New York in the late 1980s or early 1990s, I came across Tanenbaum and Rossa's table. They had boxes with tokens at every price, and I purchased quite a few.

I wasn't sure initially just what I wanted to collect, outside of store cards. I loved the look of the white metal tokens, and whenever one became available to me I bought it. In the beginning they rarely were available. Instead, I would hear stories at local coin shows about how a dealer used to have them in his personal collection, but parted with them last year or last month, or gave some other excuse that explained why no one had any for sale.

While I was collecting coins and Canadian tokens and banknotes, I learned that counterfeits were plentiful. With Civil War tokens and their dealers and collectors, only twice was I sold a counterfeit. Before one was returned by the CWTS Verification Officer, the dealer asked for its return as he had discovered it was counterfeit. Some copies can only be detected by experts, and as I found for one Canadian Chartered Banknote even some of them can be deceived. I liked the bond and friendliness between CWTS members, and most of all their honesty in dealing with each other, something I did not always experience in my earlier collecting activities.

I am not certain how I met Ernie Latter, but I traded my U.S. and Canadian coin collections to him for credit against Civil War store cards, and a strong friendship developed. Whenever he came across a rare store card, he would call me and charge it against my credit. I attended ANA Conventions, Garden State Token and Coin Shows, and a larger coin show in Delaware where I knew the major CWT dealers would be present. I decided to collect one of every variety for every merchant. Then, realizing how difficult this was, I would collect CWTs for each town and each merchant, and lastly one of each variety. As my collection grew to

over 4,000 different varieties, I pursued replacement tokens in better condition, because it became more difficult to acquire those varieties I didn't have.

CWTJ: I was certainly shocked to see that you were selling your collection. What prompted you to sell it?

Bleviss: I am now 68 years young, and I spoke with my children about collecting CWTs. There was no interest at all from them. I could have willed the collection to the three of them, but I felt I could do more with the collection. I had inquired of my Alma Mater in Alberta, but they showed no interest. I had heard stories of institutions accepting collections and then selling them, and I felt again I could do more good with the collection. I kept my collection with me, not in a bank, because I enjoyed looking at them – the white metal ones and the very rare ones. When I moved from my home in New Jersey to my apartment in New York, I began to donate other collectibles, such as my eleven-foot totem pole and also smaller totems, a transformation mask, a button blanket, and numerous other Northwest Native pieces to the Montclair Museum in Montclair, New Jersey so that others could enjoy what I had found so interesting and because they have such a great Native American section.

In our family's history, males have short lives, and I have been considering retirement as my last eighteen years have involved ill health. If I fulfill my dreams of traveling, what would become of my collection? To place it in a bank would require numerous safe-deposit boxes. In New Jersey, I had a five-foot safe and it was full. Forty-five hundred Civil War tokens in NGC and NCS holders and 2 x 2s in binders take up a great deal of space. I don't have room in my apartment for a safe, so I decided to sell the collection. I felt a great amount of responsibility for the collection, since the material deserved to be in the hands of Civil War token collectors. A large number of the rare tokens in my collection were never offered to the public, but rather came from someone calling me and offering them to me if I met their price. I felt fortunate that they were offered to me first, but I wanted to accomplish several things: I wanted to offer the tokens to collectors and because so many were graded highly by NGC, I hoped coin collectors might also get involved and we could grow our membership.

CWTJ: How many auction houses did you consult?

Bleviss: I interviewed three auction houses, and felt and still feel that Q. David Bowers could present my tokens in the best possible way to CWTS members who would be interested, as well as to potential new collectors. I also believe the fact that the company is around the corner and two blocks away from me helped.

CWTJ: Why did you choose to sell them at public auction?

Bleviss: I did not explore a private sale because I think that only the dealers, of whom there are three major ones, would have enough funds to purchase the collection. I have seen other collections purchased, and the amount paid is just ridiculous in comparison to what the tokens are sold for. I have seen collections purchased where the major dealers joined together, and what upsets me is that

Continued on page 33

Civil War Store Card Book Update

John Ostendorf

Following on the report in the Spring 2010 Journal, here are additional changes you will see in the 3rd edition:

Ohio:

OH170A to C moved to non-contemporary section.

OH175A moved to location unknown section.

OH175Q moved to MI225CJa.

OH290A-3a moved to location unknown section as a separate merchant.

OH345C moved to non-contemporary section.

OH345D moved to non-contemporary section.

IN995A moved to OH562A.

OH615A moved to non-contemporary section.

OH975N (ANS section) moved to main listings.

Pennsylvania:

PA750B-2 moved to non-contemporary section. Other varieties left in main text.

Chestnut & Walnut (Atwood PA750K) listed in main text.

PA750J moved to non-contemporary section.

PA750K moved to non-contemporary section.

Idler varieties with the 1093 & 1093A reverses listed in main text as PA750La.

Ivins (Rulau Pa-Ph 231) listed in main text.

Thornley (Schenkman PA655-T10 & 11) listed in main text.

PA985A moved to location unknown section.

Rhode Island:

Garfield & Eddy (Schenkman RI690-G5) listed in main text.

Virginia:

VA580A moved to non-contemporary section.

West Virginia:

MD750A moved to WV100B (Charleston).

Lorena Furnace tokens listed as WV100A.

Wisconsin:

W1510D moved to non-contemporary section.

Special Non-Locals:

SNL-1, -3, and -4 moved to location unknown section.

SNL-5 to -8 moved to non-contemporary section.

If you find any errors in what has been reported or have any questions, concerns, or comments, please contact one of the committee members (Fred Ball, Alan Bleviss, Larry Dziubek, Ernie Latter, Bill Luitje, Steve Tanenbaum, or myself). This is your book and we want it to be as correct as possible. Also, it may be 35 years before someone else takes up this project again. We really want to get it right! My email is johnoste@aircanopy.net.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #150

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 21511 Pepperberry Trail, Spring, TX 77388 or e-mail cwtsdv@charter.net
2. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
3. **Please include mailing address and phone number with all bids regardless of bidding method.**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark will decide tie bids.
6. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. **Please make checks payable to David W. Vroom.**
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
11. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective "dark" will denote a color "darker" than customary. Use of the term "darkening" will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
12. Abbreviations used are SCM (Single Card Merchant) and SMT (Single Merchant Town).
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading.
14. Listings are per FULD: "U. S. Civil War Storecards" & "Patriotic Civil War Tokens."
15. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Unless otherwise noted, each auction closes on the 25th of the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September and December). Please bid responsibly.

Sale Closes on June 25, 2010

Patriotics

1. 1/391, R1, NGC MS 63 BN, nice color (Minimum Bid \$59)
2. 1/391b, R4, Brass, VF, debris in devices, small black spot on rev
3. 5/288, R3, XF, Brass?
4. 6/268, R1, XF, tiny verdigris spot on rev
5. 6A/269, R3, XF, small amount of verdigris on rev
6. 6B/308, R3, VF, minor verdigris in devices on both sides
7. 6C/314, R5, VG, dark with staining
8. 7/313, R6 XF, lots of verdigris on obv, dark rev
9. 7/315, R2, F, some scratches, gouges and verdigris on both sides
10. 7A/316, R3, F, some verdigris on obv, heavy coating on rev
11. 7A/317, R5, F/XF, rough obv surface, minor debris in rev devices
12. 7B/315, R7, VF, cleaned
13. 8/309, R3, VF, small old scratches on obv, minor verdigris on rev
14. 8/314, R1, XF, verdigris on both sides, gouges on rev
15. 8A/317, R1, VF+, scratches on rev
16. 8A/317, R1, XF, some faint staining on obv
17. 8C/313, R2, VG, tiny gouges and verdigris on both sides
18. 8C/313, R2, VF, weak rev with small gouge, large scratches and gouge on obv
19. 9/238b, R9, F, Holed
20. 10/298, R2, XF, tiny gouge on cheek obv, small black spots and verdigris rev
21. 10/298b, R8, VF, Brass, dark, obv surface appears rough
22. 10/312, R1, AU, cleaned?
23. 10/312, R1, VF, slightly rough obv, debris in rev devices
24. 11/298, R1, NGC MS 62 BN, hints of rose and blue toning (Minimum Bid \$49)
25. 11/298, R1, Unc, trace of red
26. 11/312, R3, VF, small old scratches obv, minor verdigris both sides
27. 12/297, R2, AU, minor rim imperfection, roughness around numbers and letters
28. 13/297, R2, Unc, minor staining both sides
29. 14/297, R5, XF, retoning, small old nicks both sides
30. 16/300, R3, VF, dark, lots of verdigris both sides
31. 16/301, R4, XF, minor stains and verdigris both sides
32. 18/300, R2, Unc, rim imperfections, minor verdigris both sides
33. 18/304, R7, F, weak rev center, minor debris both sides
34. 19/396b, R4, VF, Br
35. 20/303, R3, VF
36. 22/418, R3, Unc
37. 22/442, R2, AU, minor staining rev
38. 22/442, R2, Unc, minor debris in devices
39. 23/271, R3, F, dark, rough obv surface, debris in rev devices
40. 23/306, R1, AU, staining both sides
41. 23/306b, R4, VF, Br, rough surfaces, small gouges obv

42. 24/246, R2, XF, scratch obv cheek, minor verdigris rev
43. 25/418, R4, Unc, minor staining rev
44. 26/418, R2, XF, rough surfaces, lots of verdigris
45. 27/365, R3, VF, minor verdigris both sides
46. 28/303, R2, VF, minor verdigris both sides
47. 29/303, R2, XF, verdigris and minor staining both sides
48. 29/303b, R5, VF, Br, several tiny dark spots obv, staining around edge rev
49. 32/275, R7, VF, small old nicks and verdigris both sides
50. 36/271, R3, VF, rusted die, dark
51. 36/340, R2, XF, darkening
52. 37/255, R3, XF, small old gouge rev
53. 37/256, R2, Unc, minor verdigris rev
54. 37/434, R1, NGC MS 63 BN, red fields near devices (Minimum Bid \$59)
55. 37/434, R1, XF, old gouge and staining obv
56. 37/434, R1, F, dark, rough obv surface
57. 43/387, R4, VF, faint die break obv?
58. 45/332, R1, EF, minor verdigris both sides
59. 45/332, R1, EF, darkening, minor verdigris both sides, small old gouge between "R" & "M" of Army
60. 45/350, R2, EF, scratches and small gouge obv, debris on rev
61. 48/299, R1, EF, several small old dings rev
62. 51/342A, R2, VF, dark, some verdigris both sides, old die crack rev
63. 53/336, R1, AU, small nicks and ding obv, die break and "smeared" letters rev, some verdigris both sides
64. 53/336, R1, EF, small nicks and ding rev, die break and "smeared" letters rev, some verdigris both sides
65. 54/296, R5, VF, darkening, weak center rev with small scratches, small dark spots obv
66. 54/343, R3, AU, darkening, faint stains rev, damage to some letters & rough spot rev
67. 54/335, R3, VF, verdigris both sides, black spot rev
68. 54/430, R3, VF, scratches & verdigris both sides, rough surface rev
69. 55/162, R1, EF, some darkening around devices both sides
70. 59/385, R2, VF, tiny clip, minor verdigris both sides, many long faint scratches rev
71. 61/198, R3, VF, weak obv, verdigris rev
72. 61/355, R2, VF, dark, scratches obv, debris rev letters
73. 62/367, R3, VF, dark coating both sides
74. 63/366, R1, VF, small old scratches both sides
75. 63/443, R2, EF, weak obv, minor verdigris both sides
76. 64/362, R4, VF, weak rev center, small old scratches and dings both sides
77. 66/370, R2, EF, small faint scratches both sides
78. 68/198, R4, VF, small old scratches and dings both sides, debris on rev devices
79. 68/355, R4, EF, verdigris both sides
80. 68A/371, R3, VF, slightly off center

81. 69/369, R3, F, clip at 7 o'clock, faint darkening both sides, several large scratches rev
82. 77/331, R4, VF, dark, several gouges obv, large gouge rev, minor verdigris
83. 78/330, R4, F, minor dings both sides, debris in letters rev
84. 79/351, R1, AU, minor verdigris both sides, slight discoloration obv
85. 80/351, R3, EF, minor verdigris spot obv
86. 81/351, R1, UNC, rusty dies, small cud obv
87. 82/351, R1, EF
88. 86/357, R2, AU, faint scratch obv, minor verdigris both sides, slight rim cud obv
89. 86/357, R2, EF, modern plating, small faint gouge on cheek, small rim cud
90. 87/356, R1, VF, mushy on both sides (rusty die?), debris in rev devices
91. 88/361, R3, F/EF, usual poor obv strike, porous obv
92. 90/364, R1, NGC XF 45 BN, problem free (Minimum Bid \$25)
93. 91/303, R3, VF, darkening, minor verdigris both sides
94. 92/199, R3, EF, darkening
95. 93/362, R2, VF, weak rev, minor scratches & dings & verdigris both sides
96. 93/394, R3, F, odd surface coating obv, lots of verdigris both sides
97. 98/291, R5, F, weak center rev, minor dings & scratches & verdigris both sides
98. 99/292, R3, VF, weak center rev, porous obv, many dings obv, large verdigris spot rev
99. 103/293, R5, F, several old scratches/gouges both sides
100. 103/375, R4, VF, weak rev, some verdigris and scratches both side
101. 105/355, R3, EF, minor verdigris obv
102. 105/358, R4, EF, dark spot obv, debris in rev devices
103. 107/432, R1, AU, weak strike, small black spots both sides
104. 108/201, R3, EF, weak strike, dark spots obv, scratches rev
105. 110/442, R1, UNC
106. 110/442, R1, EF, dark, rev error (?)
107. 111/340, R3, EF, small dark spots both sides
108. 117/420, R1, EF, very minor verdigris rev
109. 117/420b, R4, EF, BR, black spots both sides
110. 117/420, R1, VF, cud obv, stains and verdigris both sides, rough & scratched obv
111. 117/420, R1, VF, small gouge obv, minor verdigris both sides
112. 117/420, R1, VF, rim dings, small parallel gouges rev, dings obv, verdigris both sides
113. 117/420, R1, F, obv cud, very rough surface obv, verdigris rev
114. 117/420, R1, F, broken die, chatter on obv bowed, cud and very rough surface obv, verdigris and rough surface rev
115. 118/419, R5, EF, darkening, minor verdigris both sides
116. 119/398, R1, VF, debris in devices both sides
117. 127/201, R4, VF, weak strike, debris in devices rev
118. 135/441, R2, AU, dark, rough area and verdigris rev
119. 135/441, R2, EF, dark, some faint staining both sides

120. 137/395, R1, AU, rough smeared area center rev
121. 138/255, R2, EF, minor debris letters rev
122. 138/434, R1, NGC MS 62 BN, some red in protected areas (Minimum Bid \$59)
123. 140/394, R1, AU, problem free, minor verdigris (Minimum Bid \$39)
124. 140/394, R1, EF, minor verdigris in devices
125. 141/307, R1, AU, nice reddish color, minor verdigris on obv (Minimum Bid \$39)
126. 141/307, R1, EF, debris devices rev
127. 143/261, R1, UNC, rim cuds obv, rough center area rev, early die break (?)
128. 143/261, R1, AU, large rim cuds obv, some weak lettering, rough center area rev, early die break(?)
129. 151/430, R1, EF, rev letters rough, minor verdigris both sides
130. 155/400, R4, F, minor stain rev, minor verdigris obv
131. 155/431, R4, F, clip at 2 o'clock, porous, some staining both sides
132. 160/417, R4, VF, verdigris in devices both sides
133. 164/312, R1, AU, small black spot obv
134. 165/400, R5, VF, heavy verdigris rev, planchet flaw center obv(?)
135. 166/432, R6, F, fairly heavy debris both sides
136. 167/318, R5, VF, rev scratches, some debris obv; heavy debris rev
137. 168/311, R4, EF, BR, tiny black spot obv, several spots rev
138. 173/272, R1, AU, minor verdigris both sides
139. 174/272, R1, UNC, rim compression obv
140. 174/272, R1, VF, dark, some verdigris and staining rev
141. 174/272, R1, VF, cleaned(?), some debris in devices both sides
142. 224/326, R1, XF+, problem free, some debris in devices both sides (Minimum Bid \$14)
143. 254/255, R1, XF, even wear, minor spot and verdigris on rev (Minimum Bid \$14)
144. 258/446, R3, VF, larger 23mm planchet, minor stains/verdigris both sides, small gouges on rev (Minimum Bid \$25)

New York

145. 985A-1a, Whitehall, R1, F, darkening

Sale Closes on June 25, 2010

End of Sale
Good Luck

Report on Auction #149

This offering of 76 lots attracted 22 bidders, who submitted 203 bids. The bidder success rate was 73%. Gross sales were a bit over \$1,600.00. The Society should net approximately \$160.00 less expenses. In the popularity derby, win, place, and show were as follows. Lot #40 (62/367) attracted the most bids with 9. Lot # 50 (37/434A) was second with 8 bids. Lot # 43 (63/443) and Lot 63 (168/311A) tied for third with 7 bids each.

Respectfully submitted,
David W. Vroom
CWTS Auction Manager

Bleviss interview (continued from page 26)

there is no competition and prices are set by the dealers, who want the highest return on their investment. I know they offer tokens for sale privately at a rate that will not be received on the open market. I wanted to sell the tokens and allow the membership the opportunity to purchase them, including the very rare ones which were not held back, on the same stage as the dealers. In short, an equal opportunity for all. When you think about it, once the dealers purchase a token, the price of the token when sold to the public, the collector, and/or a member of the CWTS, will most likely go for anywhere up to 200% of what they paid.

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
needs tokens for the next auction.**

Contact :
David W. Vroom
21511 Pepperberry Trail
Spring , TX 77388
email: cwtsdv@charter.net

The General Store

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

+++++
SUTLER SCRIP: Unlisted issuers and unlisted varieties in Keller. Michigan Civil War. Send \$2 for color pics. Lawrence Falater, POB 81, Allen, MI 49227

+++++
FIXED PRICE LIST: 80 pages of interesting, inexpensive tokens and other Exonumia. Write for list. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A "CWT 47/332a": Without a die crack? I need one for a "Die Crack Progression Set" Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 email: shigitatsu@aol.com

+++++
FREE PRICE LIST: Medals, Tokens including Civil War and Hard Times, So-Called Dollars, wonderful World's Fair memorabilia and exonumia. Michael Sanders, POB 1989, Beaverton, OR 97075

+++++
JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

+++++
COLLECTOR SEEKS CWT COLLECTIONS OR SINGLES: Paying retail for undamaged tokens. Please send price/description to: dcoin_currency@sbcglobal.net or Daniel Sheffer, 48465 Van Dyke, Suite 109, Shelby Township, MI 48317

+++++
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

+++++
WANTED: WI 120B and WI 120Ds. Please send price and condition. D. A. Weiner, 1524 Weiner Rd., Columbus, WI 53925

+++++

PERSONAL ELONGATED SET: Made for the ANA Convention for sale, which includes a rolled silver STD Liberty Quarter, PA state quarter, and two rolled tokens. Only 100 sets rolled. Six dollars postpaid. Rich Bottles Jr. P. O. Box 8029, Fairmont, WV 26554

++++
POLICE, SHERIFF, AND MARSHALL: (law badges) wanted. Send photocopy and asking price. Sullivan, Box 1204, Church St. Sta., New York, NY 10008-1204

++++
WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St. Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647

++++
TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa (865)-690-9429 or yovinny@netzero.net .Can email scan.

++++
SELLING MY DUPLICATES AND SPARE CWTS: These are mostly Michigan store cards but there are some other states represented and a few Patriotics. Included are some unlisted tokens, error pieces, and some rare listed pieces. Contact William Luitje at wvluitje@gmail.com or view my web store with detailed color pictures and prices at <http://cwts.ecrater.com>

++++
ATTENTION MEMBERS: Want a free ad? Want to change or delete your existing ad? Notify Frederick S. Ball, 199 Glencoe Road, Columbus, OH 43214 or email: ohiocwts@wowway.com

++++
WANTED IN355A: Please advise of asking price and condition. Frederick S. Ball, 199 Glencoe Road, Columbus, OH 43214, 614-267-4578 or ohiocwts@wowway.com

++++
WANTED TO BUY: Any and all store cards of Toledo, OH, patriotic: unlisted and delisted, as well as affordable R-7's through R-9's. Contact: Scott Hopkins 6539 Bayshore Rd, Oregon, OH 43616 or hopkism@bgnet.bgsu.edu

++++
WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available. northernlight@charter.net

++++

Civil War Tokens Wanted!

By the auction manager for future Civil War Token Society Auctions, please contact the Auction Manager David W. Vroom, 21511 Pepperberry Trail, Spring Texas 77388 or (email: cwtsdv@charter.net) for the necessary forms.

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If the Journal is ever late for any reason, the bidding deadline for this auction will be extended. Bid!

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U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town.. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

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The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members; Hardcover: \$37 for non-members, \$30 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Jud Petrie, CWTS Book Manager, P.O. Box 22, Belfast, ME 04915-0022**, email exonumist@aol.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"

The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Fall 2010

Volume 44

Number 3

Gustavus Lindennmueller:



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Dansco Albums are available at \$20 each (includes four 27mm pages). Shipping is \$5 for 20 or fewer medals, \$12 for 21 or more medals.

Please make checks or money orders payable to CWTS with set choices.

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THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$3.50. Membership in CWTS is \$15 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

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PUBLICATION DEADLINES

Issues

Spring No. 1
Summer No. 2
Fall No. 3
Winter No. 4

Advertising & Editorial

December 10
March 10
June 10
September 10

Publication Date

March 1
June 1
September 1
December 1

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New To Civil War Tokens?

**Go to www.cwtsociety.com
and see what we are all about!**

President's Fall Message

This year's CWTS elections are upon us. We will choose four officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and four members of the Board of Governors to serve for the next two years. You will find bio statements for most of our candidates in this issue, and the ballot is enclosed separately.

As the instructions on the ballot indicate, your votes are to be sent to me, either by email or regular mail. The reason for this is that our Election Commissioner, Alan Bleviss, who has assembled an impressive slate of candidates, is running for a position on the Board of Governors and has recused himself from counting the ballots of all those who vote for him (or otherwise!).

I urge you to participate in the voting. To have officers who represent our membership, we need to have a strong turnout in the election.

It has been suggested to me that the CWTS needs to attract a younger audience into its membership. We have some energetic younger members, but the bulk of the membership definitely is graying. I am told that the way to gain the attention of the younger set is through the Internet. We have a Web site, which brings in new members via PayPal, but it has been rather static lately. Our message board, which once was quite active, has lost its vibrancy since MSN discontinued its service. I am asked, "Why doesn't the Society have a Facebook page? Why aren't you using YouTube? Is there a CWTS blog?"

Earlier this year I launched a prototype CWTS Facebook page, but the volunteer who was helping me became a victim of the economy and had to leave the area. Then I didn't have time to do everything on my own. YouTube would be an inexpensive outlet for brief videos on CWT topics, and would be ideal for programs on the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War and how CWTs fit in. All this could be done if we had some enthusiastic (and most likely younger) members who took an interest here. Would anyone like to get involved in such activities?

Donald Erlenkotter, President

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler continued his description and identification of dies, as he would for a number of years. It is always interesting to go back and read his research. David Gladfelter continued an article on “Civil War Die Sinkers and Their Cards.” For those collectors who were still using the old Hetrich and Gutttag reference, a die conversion table to the new book was presented. Robert Hailey wrote another “Auction Notes” for the Journal, having begun the column in 1968. It was interesting to find that Robert, one of our brightest members, made a grammatical error in this issue! (See if you can find it.) Longtime Michigan collector and Journal editor John Canfield wrote about “Exhibiting Your Store Cards.” Doug Watson noted the “relocation” of Illinois and Wisconsin store cards. Robert Lindesmith tried to explain the meaning of patriotic die 428 (“C.L.R.”).

Thirty Years Ago Jack Detwiler editorialized about the pending publication of the new Patriotic Token catalog, saying he advertised the book as being ready when it wasn't. Book dealers were offering the book for sale before they were released, and this caused Jack to ask that they stop the practice. Further, Jack said the CWTS would not sell any books to dealers who “undersell the society”! Sterling Rachootin wrote of the many and varied “Patriotic Civil War Covers” and illustrated his article profusely. The Editor again asked for more articles!

Twenty Years Ago This issue, physically and metaphysically, is centered on exploring the question: “What exactly is a Civil War token”? The title of Hugh Cooper's article “A Certain Group of Tokens” certainly is uninformative, and one needs to read the article carefully. What period of time defines the Civil War token? Should sutler tokens be included in the group? Are off-metal or “collector” strikes to be included in the new book? [The “new book” is still making progress towards publication in 2010!] Everett Cooper added a second installment with his “The Tale That This Token Can Tell, Part II.”

Ten Years Ago We note one of the first mentions of eBay. [In 2010. eBay is a way of life, a most important part of many collectors' lives!] Sterling Rachootin wrote on “Civil War Psychology,” and probably got some collectors thinking about grief, sadness, hostility, pacifism, humor, and a few other topics represented on Civil War tokens. Howard Lanza presented a chronology of related events in “Emergency Money of the American Civil War,” beginning with the U.S. having three currency programs in 1856, and proceeding up to 1875 when fractional currency was discontinued. Tom Fredette penned what every CWTS member should be thinking: “I Should Write for the Journal.” He even gave us ten steps to consider in producing the ARTICLE!

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY

George J. Fuld

It is important to remember what constitutes a Civil War token. Basically, it's really simple. A Civil War token always is and should be a fiat token good for one cent. Remember that the small-size circulating U. S. cents only went into use in late 1856. They quickly replaced the old large cent, which was in use from 1793 to 1857. Whether in copper or copper-nickel, all were of a uniform size of 19 mm in diameter. When merchants began to issue their own tokens during the war, obviously the vast majority of the tokens also were 19 mm to encourage the public to accept them as money. The main exceptions to this rule were in New York City (and a few other jurisdictions), where some tokens were in a 21 mm or slightly larger size.

What bothers me is that in recent years ANY token issued between 1861 and 1865 and bearing the name of a merchant is being called a Civil War store card without regard as to whether these ever circulated as money substitutes. Can you imagine accepting a hard rubber card of over 40 mm in size for a value of one cent? These oversize tokens should be identified as such in the new Store Card book, with an explanation as to why they have been classified differently from the predominately 19 mm tokens intended for circulation.

Some of the oversize tokens that have recently been assigned pseudo Fuld numbers are noted below:

J.M. Bradstreet & Sons, New York, in copper and silver, F-630Ha-1a & f
J.M. Bradstreet & Sons, New York, white metal, F-630Ha-2e
Brown, Pangborn & Co. New York, hard rubber, F-630Oa-1h
Samuel Hart & Co., New York, hard rubber, F-630AGa-1h
F.M. & W.A. Shepard, New York, hard rubber, F-630BQa-1h
Henry Hall, Washington, DC, hard rubber, F-500A-2h
Stimson, Valentine & Co., Boston, hard rubber, F-115Fb-1h
Rubber Clothing Co., New York, hard rubber, F-630BIa-1h (four varieties were offered in the Bleviss sale)

There also are several large-size tokens originally listed by Hetrich & Gutttag in 1924. Notable are the cards of N. & G. Taylor of Philadelphia, John Matthews of New York City, and the patriotic token Fuld 147/227a. Additional N. & G. Taylor tokens were added in the first edition of the store card book. There is no way that these tokens circulated as good for one cent. All should be identified as such.

I am strongly advocating that oversize tokens be identified and classified as a distinct category in the proposed new third edition of the Fuld "Store Card" book.

THE CASE FOR HARD RUBBER CIVIL WAR CENTS

George J. Fuld

Hard rubber store cards have been a little-studied specialty among token collectors. David Schenkman examined this series and updated the scant literature on it in his book *Merchant Tokens of Hard Rubber and Similar Compositions*, published in 1991. This was based on the 1954 publication by Melvin and George Fuld titled "Tentative Listing of Hard Rubber Store Cards, Tokens, and Medals" in *The Numismatist* of March, June, August, September, and October 1954, and September 1955. The first specialized listing of hard rubber issues was by J. M. Tilton in *The Numismatic Directory* of 1884, edited by R. W. Mercer. This was an obscure publication, and in 1953 the only copy available was from the American Numismatic Society, which loaned us the booklet.

A number of these rubber store cards were issued in the period from 1861 to 1864. In recent years some writers have tried to include all of them in the Civil War cent series. However, I feel this is stepping far afield. Civil War cents were issued to serve as token money, mostly for one cent. Certainly large cards of over 40 mm in diameter never circulated as money – they were strictly intended as advertising. Only three issuers used cent-size tokens in hard rubber, denoting them as "1 Cent," "Good For 4 Cents," or "5 Cents." These issuers were S. H. Scripture of New York City (Fuld 630BP-1h and 2h, Good For 4 Cents); Fred A. Plum of Troy, New York (Fuld NY 890C-1h and 2h, 1 Cent), and W. E. Hagan of Troy, New York (Fuld NY 890D-1h, 5 Cents).

The first illustration of these three cent-size tokens was in our article in the September 1954 issue of *The Numismatist*. Plate VI from this article is shown here. This plate, made in 1953, preceded our book on patriotic Civil War tokens, which was first published in 1959. The tokens were listed, but not illustrated, in our *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens*, published in 1962. In this *Guide* I assigned numbers and letters to the store cards for the first time, adopting the system used by the American Vecturist Association. I should note that the valuation of these tokens in 1962 was from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

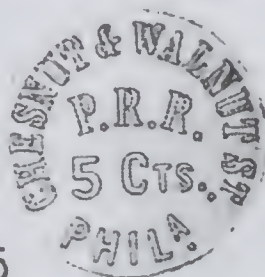
S. H. Scripture is listed as Fuld 372 and 373; Schenkman **S10** (no die variety noted); Hetrich & Gutttag 6055. He is not listed in the New York City directory of 1860-1, but appears in 1871 as a dealer in cigars and soda water. In the sale of the Bleviss Collection (Stack's, *The New York Americana Sale*, January 26-27, 2010), variety 1h was lot 5174, sold for \$276, and variety 2h was lot 5175, sold for \$1,150.

PLATE VI

RUBBER CARDS



105



143

12 1/2



44



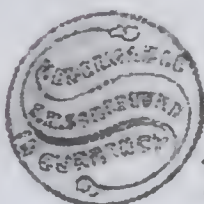
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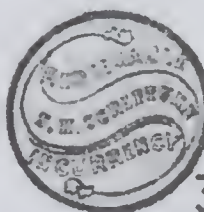
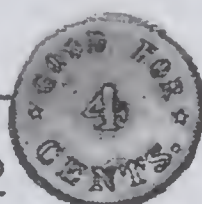
336



180



372



373



236



40



GJF
353



OBV. NY630BP-1h



OBV. NY630BP-2h



REV. NY630BP-1h & 2h



OBV. NY890C-1h



OBV. NY890C-2h



REV. NY890C-1h & 2h



OBV. 890D-1h



REV. 890D-1h

W. E. Hagan is listed as Fuld 180; Schenkman **H5**; Horatio Storer 7838; H&G 6355B. In 1858 he established William E. Hagan and Company together with Frits-henry Knight. Knight resigned in 1861 and joined the army, and in 1862 Hagan established his apothecary at the address shown on his token. In 1864 he sold his business to Alexander M. Knowlson. The Bleviss Collection sale had the 1h variety as lot 5202, which sold for \$126.50.

Fred A. Plum is listed as Fuld 336 and 337; Schenkman **P5** (die variety not noted); H&G 6355A. In 1860 Plum went into business as a dealer in India rubber goods. This token did not appear in the Bleviss Collection sale.

It should be noted that these three issuers were not included in the original Hetrich & Gutttag book published in 1924, but were added by Joseph Barnet, who wrote a supplement to H&G in 1943-44. It is interesting that Dr. B. P. Wright in his publication on American Store Cards says "*shell, wooden, and rubber cards* are also excluded from the list but may appear later." Unfortunately, they never did. Edgar Adams makes no mention of rubber cards, except for two from Baltimore that were listed by Frank Duffield in his article "Baltimore Store Cards" in *The Numismatist* of 1907.

It is my strong feeling that these three issues are the only hard rubber tokens that should be called Civil War store cards on the basis of having circulated as emergency money. I expressed my concerns to the Store Card Book Revision Committee, and they have agreed to distinguish between store cards that circulated and those that were non-circulating advertising pieces.

Editorial

Once More – What is a CWT?

Our esteemed patriarch and CWTS Hall of Fame member George Fuld has contributed two pieces in this issue that question the inclusion of a number of tokens in the proposed revised third edition of the Fuld's book *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*. He states that "A Civil War token always is and should be a fiat token good for one cent." In particular, he advocates against including most rubber tokens, and many metallic tokens that are larger than the 19 mm diameter of the Indian cents of the Civil War period. (Interestingly, two of the three rubber tokens that he would accept are valued at four or five cents.) George's opinions certainly should be taken seriously.

This brings to mind the extensive debate over the definition of a CWT that appeared in this Journal about twenty years ago. At one point it was proposed that a definition should be presented to the CWTS Executive Board for a final decision, but I have seen no report that this was actually done. The topic then seems to have receded from attention, but I don't know whether this was because of satisfaction with the outcome or purely from exhaustion. Now it is back with us again.

Curiously, the founding documents for our Society are silent on the subject. Our By-Laws state that

The Society is organized exclusively for educational purposes, and in furtherance of such purposes, to promote, stimulate, and advance the study of Civil War tokens along educational, historic, and scientific lines.

But nothing is said about what a CWT is. The CWTS Articles of Incorporation contain virtually the same statement.

So, where does the idea of a CWT as emergency money or a money substitute come in? Everyone knows this – it's part of the folklore. The CWTS brochures since the 1970s give us the message that

... a variety of metal tokens came on the scene. They became accepted and for three years, 1862, 63, 64, filled merchants' needs for one-cent coins. They also served another purpose: To advertise the merchants and their businesses.

This is further described as "the largest outpouring of emergency money in our nation's history."

It's hard to reconcile this statement with books published by the Society which include many varieties that never circulated or served as "emergency money." To

place these in a book without comment implies, according what the CWTS brochure says, that these too are Civil War tokens and thereby are deemed to have been “emergency money.” I find it difficult to view this as anything other than an egregious misrepresentation, perhaps intended to attract numismatists who otherwise might not be interested in the tokens.

Would I propose that all non-circulating varieties be removed from our books? Absolutely not! The Society’s chartered function is educational, and so we should seek to educate collectors and provide them with information that will help them make their own collecting decisions. It would not be at all useful to delete varieties as non-CWTs and then have them continually resubmitted to the Society for identification when this had already been done earlier with considerable effort.

The question, then, is how to provide this information to the collector in an accessible and efficient manner. It helps to examine how we currently make decisions as to whether or not a token actually circulated. A first indicator is the size of the token – one with a diameter of 19 mm is of a size likely to have circulated; one of 28 mm is not. Here the second edition of *U.S. Civil War Store Cards* is decidedly unhelpful – after stating on p. V that the actual diameter of the token is given in mm for those far different from small-cent size, this is very rarely done. A second indicator is rarity – tokens of rarity R8 and higher usually weren’t meant for circulation. A third, often related to rarity, is the metal: copper, and in some cases brass and lead, were used for circulating tokens, whereas other metals almost always were not. Finally, one may check to see if the token exists in circulated condition – here Kanzinger’s *Collectors’ Guide* may provide assistance.

Since it is unrealistic to expect each collector to perform all this analysis unaided, it would be helpful for the CWTS to summarize the nature of each variety. One idea is to assign category identifications to the varieties:

- A. Size 18-25 mm; struck during 1861-1864; evidence of general circulation.
- B. As in A, but no evidence of general circulation.
- C. As in A or B, but oversize and not a candidate for general circulation.
- D. Size 18-25 mm; struck 1860 or before; evidence of circulation during the war.

When one comes down to the numbers, my calculations indicate that at least 98% of the CWTs circulated or had the potential for being circulated. This would include those varieties of rarity R6 or lower, which account for most of category A. So, our main concern here is with less than 2% of the tokens. The rub is that the *varieties* that account for this small percentage – the collector strikes and off-metals, the salesmen’s die samples, the oversize metallic and rubber store cards, etc. – outnumber the *circulating* varieties by perhaps three to one.

The Civil War Token Society has been criticized in the past for including in its books tokens that some would prefer to have had omitted, and for not including tokens that others would like to have seen included. To paraphrase an old saying, you can please all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time. But better information should help.

Store Card Book Update

John Ostendorf

Intense work continues on the long-awaited 3rd edition of the store card book. We've been at this for a little over two years. We are still shooting for completion of the book by the end of 2010. That target date may be a bit ambitious, but we're going to push hard to make it happen.

Photos – the 3d edition will have virtually 100% color photos which are being taken in a digital format that will belong to the CWTS. The Society will be able to use these photos for more than just the store card book, and having them in a digital format will provide many advantages to us. We have roughly half of the photos taken. Special thanks to Steve Tanenbaum, Ernie Latter, and Bill Luitje for all their efforts on this. This is one of the more difficult and time-consuming aspects of the project, and has the greatest impact on our estimated completion date.

Rarity review – all the proof-reading volunteers provided input, and we have received input on rarity changes from many members. Steve Hayden and Steve Tanenbaum are reviewing every listing, and then the full committee will review them one last time. The review by the two Steves is about 40% complete.

Token review for possible additions, moves, etc. is virtually complete. I will continue to provide updates in the Journal until we get to press.

Layout – this is probably going to be the toughest aspect of this project. We have to convert a lot of data from Excel, Word and digital photos into a printable format. We'll figure it out. I'm still amazed that George Fuld could do all this with the technology available in the 1970s!

I would love to be done already and have a book available for you. I want everyone to know that the committee has been meeting regularly (about every two weeks) over the last two years. So, we've had over 50 meetings, probably over 1,000 emails, and contributions from 30 or 40 members. This project is very much alive, and the committee members are committed to getting this done and done right.

If you have any questions, concerns, or comments, please contact one of the committee members (Fred Ball, Alan Bleviss, Larry Dziubek, Ernie Latter, Bill Luitje, Steve Tanenbaum, or myself). There will be a 3rd edition of the store card book, and it will be published soon.

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860



Donald Erlenkotter

Our sesquicentennial token recognition series continues with some tokens from the Presidential election of 1860. The election of Abraham Lincoln was the event that triggered the secession of Southern states from the Union, which in turn led to the Civil War. This election inspired a wide variety of campaign tokens, medalets, buttons, and badges.¹ One set of these medalets was struck from dies engraved by Benjamin Cummings True of Cincinnati, and the dies are listed by the Fuld's as 506 to 510B in the Civil War patriotic token series.² The token for Lincoln depicted above is Fuld 506/510Ab, with the engraver's initial "T" appearing at the lower left corner of the "Presidents House" on the reverse.

The divided nature of the country was dramatically evident in this election. The Democratic Party had split into Northern and Southern factions, with Stephen A. Douglas the candidate of the Northern Democrats and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky the candidate of the Southern Democrats. A new Constitutional Union party had nominated John Bell of Tennessee. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, won the election by the most geographically unbalanced vote in American history, receiving 54 percent of the votes in the North and West but only 2 percent in the South. In his native state of Kentucky, he received less than one percent of the vote. Although Lincoln's share of the total vote was a bit under 40 percent, the smallest ever obtained by a Presidential victor, he received more popular votes than anyone who had run for President before.³

The three other Presidential candidates also had their own tokens in this set, each with the “Presidents House” reverse.⁴ The Lincoln die is the most interesting since it shows him clean-shaven. During the campaign he began growing a beard after letters from supporters suggested that this would improve his appearance. One of these letters was from an eleven-year-old girl in upstate New York named Grace Bedell, who promised that some of her brothers would vote for him if he let his whiskers grow. The first photographic portrait showing Lincoln with his beard was taken on November 25, 1860, less than three weeks after the election.⁵

On December 20, 1860 South Carolina seceded from the Union. Five more Southern states seceded in January 1861, and on February 4, 1861 these six states agreed to form the Confederate States of America. There was still a month remaining until Lincoln’s inauguration as President.⁶

The dies for these 1860 Presidential election medalets were muled extensively with the dies from the Wealth of the South series.⁷ Quite possibly these mulings were produced by John Stanton, who appears to have taken over True’s die sinking and engraving business in 1860 after the latter was elected as a Justice of the Peace in Cincinnati. This would explain why Stanton advertised in a Richmond, Virginia newspaper in August 1860 for an agent to sell True’s campaign medalets.⁸

NOTES

1. DeWitt, J. Doyle, *A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889*, Hartford, CT, 1959, pp. 126-198.
2. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, pp. 13-14, 92-93, 134-137, 173-176, 178, 183-184, 237, 430-432.
3. Holzer, Harold, *Lincoln, President-Elect: Abraham Lincoln and the Great Secession Winter, 1860-1861*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2008, pp. 13-14, 41-42.
4. Jones, Bill, “Civil War Token Mini Set – Part 11: The 1860 Presidential Campaign Medalets,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (Winter 1996), pp. 2-6.
5. Holzer, op. cit., pp. 8, 85-90.
6. Holzer, op. cit., pp. 160-163, 222, 245, 258-259, 446-458.
7. Erlenkotter, Donald, “Sesquicentennial of the ‘Wealth of the South’ Tokens,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 1 (Spring 2010), pp. 11-12.
8. Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, The Civil War Token Society, 2007, pp. 17-19.

MILLIONS FOR FREEDOM: ADDENDUM

Donald Erlenkotter

In the last issue of the CWTJ, our sesquicentennial recognition of Civil War-related tokens featured the MILLIONS FOR FREEDOM / NOT ONE CENT FOR SLAVERY tokens associated with the 1860 Presidential election.¹ A main source of information was J. Doyle DeWitt's definitive work on campaign buttons.² The two tokens examined are catalogued there as DeWitt AL 1860-59 and DeWitt AL 1860-60. They were commissioned by William Liggett Bramhall, who was the curator of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in 1859.³

Unfortunately, much of the information given by DeWitt for these tokens is erroneous. He says that:

- The token AL 1860-59, with the date 1860 and inverted palm sprays enclosing the motto, used the first obverse die which broke after several hundred tokens were struck. This die may have been cut by George Lovett of New York City, and the tokens were struck by the Waterbury Company.
- The die for AL 1860-60, because of the large demand, was made so hurriedly that the palm spray wreath and date were omitted. A member of the firm (Waterbury Company?) who struck these tokens told DeWitt that he had heard workmen in their shop recalling how these tokens were shipped by the keful during the campaign.

Some of this "information" has been repeated in recent auction listings on eBay and elsewhere.

How do we know that DeWitt's statements are incorrect? The source is Bramhall himself, in a communication published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1867,⁴ where he wrote:

Having for a time made the collection of American political and advertising medalets a specialty, I designed and issued, in October 1859, through the works of the Scovill Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Ct., a "Republican Token" intended both as a political toy and as material for exchange with other collectors. The following description may serve to identify it:

Obverse: An American Eagle (similar to that on the recent issue of the Quarter Dollar⁵); Legend: "Success to Republican Principles."

Reverse: Inscription: “Not One Cent for Slavery”; Legend: “Millions for Freedom.” Edge milled, size of the American Quarter Dollar.

The number struck was: in silver, 6; copper, 15; brass, 1,000; and lead, 1.

A little less than a year afterward, on the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1860, I had the reverse die altered by the addition of two palm leaves crossed over the inscription; a six-pointed star under the word “Cent”; and, in the exergue, “1860.” Of this new type of the medalet, I had struck only 7 in silver; 75 in copper; and 15,000 in brass, all of them having plain edges.

I am satisfied that no more pieces than I have above stated were ever struck, as the dies have always been in my possession, except when used for the striking of the before-mentioned pieces; and as I received a certificate from the Company as to the number actually struck. The reverse die I destroyed before the War.

So, we see that DeWitt was wrong on which token was struck first, since AL 1860-59 was an augmented version of AL 1860-60; wrong about the die for AL 1860-59 breaking; wrong on the relative quantities struck for the two tokens; and wrong about the company striking the tokens. The first token, AL 1860-60, was actually struck in 1859 and had nothing to do with the 1860 Presidential election. The message here is that it’s hazardous to rely even upon eminent authorities when they do not provide sources for their statements. And errors once in print seem to acquire a life of their own, which makes it next to impossible to eliminate them from future publications.

NOTES

1. Erlenkotter, Donald, “Millions for Freedom, Not One Cent for Slavery,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (Summer 2010), pp. 10-11.
2. DeWitt, J. Doyle, *A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889*, Hartford, CT, 1959, pp. 148-149, 151.
3. *Proceedings of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, 1903, pp. 15-16.
4. Bramhall, W. L., “The Bramhall Medalets,” *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. II, No. 4 (August 1867), pp. 40-41.
5. Evidently Bramhall is mistaken here and meant the eagle appearing on the reverse of the *quarter eagle gold coin*.

GUSTAVUS LINDENMUELLER: THE MYTH, THE MAN, THE MYSTERY

Donald Erlenkotter, LM 179

Gustavus Lindenmueller of New York City is a legendary figure to collectors of Civil War tokens. Standard works on these tokens invariably draw attention to him in their introductory comments. For example, Hetrich and Guttag in their classic 1924 catalog describe how New York City began issuing such tokens:

In the Spring of 1863 New York followed [Cincinnati's] example. The first [token] to be made in New York was the Lindenmueller currency, of which a million pieces were struck. . . . These little coins filled the wants of the trades-people, and were accepted as a means of exchange for the value, which usually was one cent. They undoubtedly were a source of great relief and convenience, but their irresponsible character soon attracted the attention of the Federal authorities. It is said that the Third Avenue Railroad of New York requested Lindenmueller to redeem a large number of his tokens, which they had accepted in the course of business, but this he laughingly refused to do. The railroad had no redress, and it is not improbable that incidents of this character forced the Government to put a stop to their issue. This was done by the passage of an act of Congress in 1864, forbidding private individuals to issue any form of money.¹

Later references repeat essentially the same story.² An earlier version, dating back to 1901, reported that Lindenmueller issued tokens to the value of \$10,000, which, of course, corresponds to a total of 1,000,000 pieces if we assume a nominal value of one cent each.³ Five years before, yet another source put a somewhat different spin on the story, claiming that the Third Avenue Railroad Company bought 300,000 of the Lindenmueller tokens, which were said to have been "as good as gold"!⁴ And the Lindenmueller story can be dated back at least another ten years to 1886 when C. E. Leal, editor of *The American Numismatist*, wrote:

. . . it was not until the early part of 1863 that New York began to issue the famous Lindenmueller cents, of which there were more than a million coined; these were followed by the Knickerbocker tokens, consisting of many varieties.⁵

From this we see that the story about Lindenmueller and his tokens has three main components:

- (1) Lindenmueller was the first in New York City to issue Civil War tokens, the NY 630AQ varieties, in early 1863.
- (2) Lindenmueller issued (at least) one million tokens.
- (3) Lindenmueller's refusal to redeem his tokens played a major role in the government's decision to ban such tokens.

Interestingly, none of the references offers any source for the story about Lindenmueller, leaving open the question about the origins of this information. In the absence of sources, much of the Lindenmueller story should be considered as a myth, or what is popularly called today an "urban legend." An urban legend has the following characteristics:

- It is widely known.
- There may be variants to the story.
- No one seems to know how, or where, the story originated.

All of these apply to Lindenmueller's story.

Gustavus Lindenmueller: The Man

In an attempt to track down the Lindenmueller story, we have drawn together available information about his life. Although this information is fragmentary, there is enough to document his activities extensively over the fifteen year period from 1851 to 1865. The story turns out to be quite interesting.

Gustave Müller, or Lindenmüller, may have been involved in the revolutionary movements in Germany in the late 1840s, as one Lindenmueller of New York City was granted an amnesty by the King of Prussia in 1861.⁶ He was established as a seller of lager beer in New York City by early 1851. In that year he was sued for nonpayment by his beer supplier, Adolph Schalk, who had supplied Lindenmüller with beer from 23 March 1851 on.⁷ In February 1852 Mr. Lindenmuller was a member of a committee that went to Albany regarding the murder conviction of one Otto Grunzig.⁸ Then, in 1854, Lindenmueller was the subject of several letters to the editor in the *New York Daily Times*.⁹ He had a saloon at 118 Chatham Street in New York City, said to have been converted from a bowling alley, and was providing free dinners to hundreds of the poor on a daily basis. The letters, from anonymous sources, were soliciting donations to supplement the support being given for the program by the city's German population.

According to the 1856 *New York City Directory*, Lindenmueller was at the Chatham Street address through 1855, moving the following year to 15 William Street where he again had a saloon.¹⁰ During the late 1850s and early 1860s he ran daily advertisements for his establishments in the local German-language newspaper, the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. Eventually he became known as the “Lager Bier King.”¹¹

In 1858 Lindenmueller had a concert hall at 210 William Street. About this time he began to have difficulties with the municipal authorities over the Sunday liquor laws, which prohibited the serving of alcoholic beverages on Sundays. These laws were resented by the German community, who were accustomed to spending their only day off socializing at local beer gardens. But other citizens demanded “proper” observation of the Sabbath.¹² Previously, enforcement of the laws had been lax, but a new municipal police force was now actively pursuing offenders.¹³ On 8 August 1858 Lindenmueller was arrested for violating the Sunday laws, and five to eight hundred customers were “cleaned” out of his “disorderly” establishment, which was called by the *New York Times* “a notorious gambling and dance-house.”¹⁴

Evidently he moved later in the year to 49 Bowery, where he was the proprietor of the Odeon Theater, a lager-bier, concert, and theatrical saloon. On 18 December 1858 his theater building was destroyed by a fire that also consumed two neighboring buildings.¹⁵ The cause of the fire was an illuminated artificial Christmas tree in the main theatrical room. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured.

In the following year Lindenmueller opened another saloon at 175 Bowery. The struggle against the Sunday laws was then being framed as one against the establishment of particular religions, which violated the U. S. Constitution.¹⁶ In early 1860 the New York State Legislature passed a new law that banned all public theatrical performances on Sundays in the City and County of New York.¹⁷ Lindenmueller had now moved his saloon and theatrical establishment, the Odeon, to 199-201 Bowery. It was to remain at this location for the next four years, with an expansion by 1862 to 199-205 Bowery.

The reaction of the German community to the new law was strong. At a mass meeting of the German lager-bier saloon keepers, Lindenmueller proposed a tax on the saloons to raise a fund for testing the constitutionality of the new law.¹⁸ On 25 April 1860 he and several others were arrested for having violated the Sunday law by giving dramatic exhibitions and selling liquors.¹⁹ He had published a programme in the German newspapers stating that he had founded a new free German church, called the “Shaker congregation,” and announcing that

If I give moral representations on Sunday, decent and instructive, I am a preacher, and my actors are orators; no church is anything but a different kind of theatre.

Ten cents was to be paid for admission into the temple, but admission to the garden, “under the eye of God and the free sky,” was free.²⁰

The *New York Times* was not sympathetic, especially since Lindenmueller openly proclaimed that he was an atheist. They called him “one of the least scrupulous and most shameless” of those trying to evade the new Sunday law, and concluded by claiming that

Nearly a thousand half-drunk Germans listened to and applauded these Atheistic ravings in a Sunday Theatre, in the interval of comedies performed in open, avowed defiance of a law of the State, passed within a fortnight!

The paper continued the debate over the constitutionality of the new law.²¹ It predicted that Lindenmueller would be stopped only by an injunction.²² The injunction came in October 1860, obtained by the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents and prohibiting Lindenmueller from giving any more performances in his saloon.²³ Meanwhile, his trial proceeded, and on 20 November 1860 he was found guilty.²⁴ The *New York Times* remarked on “the characteristic obstinacy of the Teutonic race” and concluded that

Until the recent conviction of Lindenmuller for violation of the Sunday laws shall be confirmed, no German will probably ever yield to the law without resisting to the last.

Lindenmueller then appealed to the New York Supreme Court in the case *Gustav Lindenmüller vs. The People*. In May 1861 he lost his appeal, and this case became a landmark in establishing the legality of legislation that restricted Sunday activities.²⁵ Subsequently, in a surprising reversal in 1866, the *New York Times* came out for a relaxation of the Sunday laws which would permit operation of German beer gardens. The motivation for this was to attract a voting block to the support of the Republican Party in New York City.²⁶ But Sunday liquor sales restrictions remained the law in the State of New York until 2003, when the prohibition was relaxed to permit establishments to choose one day per week when liquor would not be sold. This partial restriction was universally unpopular, and in August 2004 every-day liquor sales were legalized.

The year 1860 provides our main information about Gustavus Lindenmueller’s family. According to the census taken in that year, Gustavus, born in Prussia, was 40 years old. His wife Eliza, age 20 years, was a native of Holland, and they had two sons, both born in New York: Gustave, age 6, and George, age 1.²⁷ Apparently Eliza was Lindenmueller’s second wife, since the engagement of Gustav Lindenmüller and Elise van Spreedwenburg was announced on 25 September 1858.²⁸ They were married before the Odeon Theatre fire of 18 December 1858, when she was called “Mrs. Lindenmuller.”²⁹

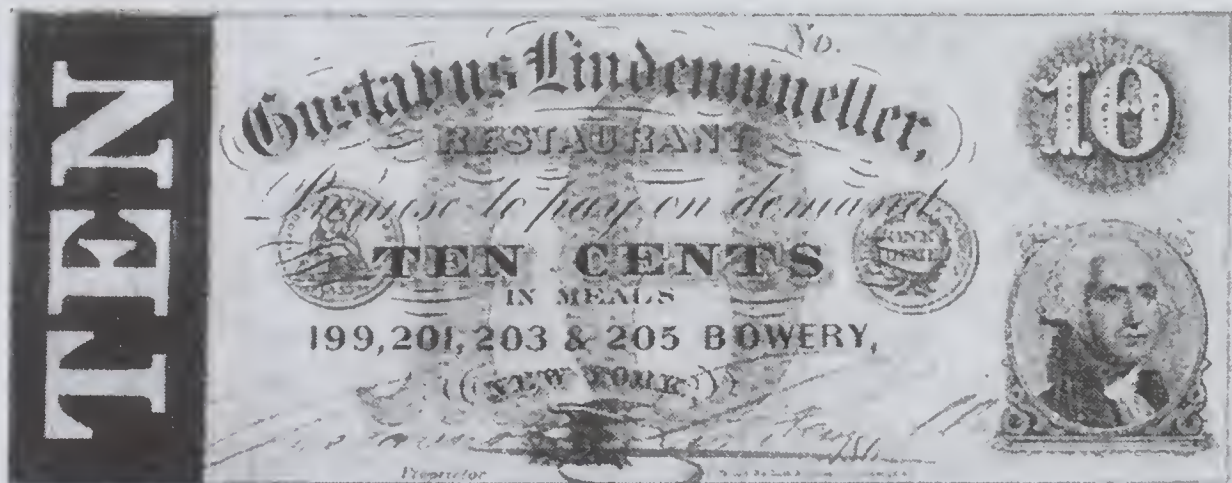
In 1861 Lindenmueller was caught up in the Civil War. As a member of Company D, Sixth Regiment New York State Militia, he was called for duty on 19 April 1861 for three months' service. The regiment served at Annapolis, MD. Initially he was an ordnance sergeant, and he was mustered out at New York City on 31 July 1861 as a sergeant.³⁰ He then was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the 54th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served in Companies F and I from 17 September 1861 to 10 April 1863. From December 1861 through March 1862 he was recorded as absent on recruiting service in New York City, and in April 1862 he was listed as detached to Gen. Blenker's staff. Subsequently he was listed as absent, absent on recruiting service, or absent without leave. On 18 January 1863 the regimental commander, Lt. Col. Charles Ashby, wrote the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin Stanton, that Lt. Lindenmueller had been absent from his regiment without leave since 10 June 1862. Finally he was dismissed from the Army on 10 April 1863 with the loss of all pay and allowances.³¹

In August 1863 the *New York Times* mentioned that the Aurora Dramatic Club of the Social Reformers was to hold a "Summernight's Festival" at Lindenmueller's Odeon.³² After a hiatus at the beginning of 1864, Lindenmueller's advertisements in the *New-YorkerStaats-Zeitung* resumed on March 2nd. In an advertisement on 9 April 1864, he announced the closing of the Odeon on the first of May.³³ Evidently a rent increase threatened profitability of the operation. He concluded by saying "Ende gut! – Alles gut!" [All is well that ends well]. Gustavus Lindenmueller is not listed in the 1865 *New York City Directory*. The last listing for him is in the 1866 directory, when he was selling liquors at 465 Eighth Avenue. His death at that location, of consumption at age 46 years, is recorded on 13 May 1865.³⁴ Newspaper death notices indicate that he was survived by his widow Elise and three children, and three days after his death his widow was appointed as the administrator of his estate. She filed a probate petition stating that the value of his property did not exceed \$200.³⁵

Gustavus Lindenmueller: The Mystery

Even with all this information, there still are several mysteries associated with Gustavus Lindenmueller. First, how many Civil War tokens were struck for him? The amount has been reported variously as a million (or more) tokens, or \$10,000 in total value. These two figures would correspond if the tokens were valued at a cent each, but this is questionable since they bear no denomination and are larger than the Indian cents issued during this period. As we discuss below, a token value closer to five cents seems more likely. To add to the confusion, one modern source has suggested an alternate production quantity of 350,000 tokens.³⁶ Linked with this mystery is the question of whether Lindenmueller was the first issuer of Civil War tokens in New York City.³⁷ We do know that his tokens were produced before 18 September 1863, since on that date Pliny Chase presented the American Philosophical Society with a collection that included three different Lindenmueller tokens.³⁸

Another mystery is the story of Lindenmueller's refusal to redeem his tokens. Benj Fauver has suggested that his refusal, if in fact it did occur, could have been quite reasonable.³⁹ But I believe there may have been additional considerations here. Viewed purely as store cards, these tokens are deficient since they provide no information about the location of the establishment. Moreover, it seems unlikely that Lindenmueller would have needed general advertising of this type since he catered to a narrowly defined market segment: German-Americans in New York City. This audience was best reached directly through his advertisements in local German-language newspapers. Significantly, there is no denomination of value indicated on the tokens, and they are larger than the small cent coins of the time. A plausible conclusion is that the tokens themselves indicate their intended purpose: a token displaying a beer mug on its obverse could be exchanged for one mug of beer, and one with the inscription ODEON was good for one theatrical admission.⁴⁰ This would imply a "value" of perhaps five cents for the former and ten cents for the latter.⁴¹ Since no cash value was designated, the holder would have to redeem the tokens in trade at the establishment. And, if the establishment went out of business, as it did, redemption would no longer be possible.⁴² In addition to his tokens, Lindenmueller had issued elaborately printed and signed notes in 1862 that could be exchanged for ten cents in meals at his restaurant.⁴³



Lindenmueller's Ten Cent Meal Certificate

Perhaps the final mystery is whether Lindenmueller's alleged refusal to redeem his tokens actually had any bearing on the passage of the federal laws that banned issuance of tokens intended for use as money. Here it would appear that the laws would have been ineffective with respect to Lindenmueller's tokens. Two such laws were passed in 1864, with the first becoming effective on 22 April 1864 and the second on 8 June 1864. The first law imposed a fine of up to \$1,000 and a prison term of up to five years for anyone passing a token in metal or its compounds that was intended as a monetary substitute for a one cent or a two cent piece.⁴⁴ The second law was based on a proposal submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, with a letter that read in part:

In the Atlantic States a large amount of cent tokens have been issued by private parties and are now in circulation. This issue by private parties of coins bearing a close resemblance to the coins of the United States is a reprehensible practice, and is injurious to the public interests. It therefore seems proper that some provision should be made by law to prohibit it.

The bill provided a penalty of up to \$3,000 and imprisonment not exceeding five years for counterfeiting any of the gold or silver or other coins of the country, or for uttering or passing any token or original device resembling the coins of the United States or of any foreign government.⁴⁵

It is difficult to see how either law would have made the Lindenmueller tokens illegal. Both by design and physical appearance, these tokens could not have been confused with either one cent or the new two cent coins, and they made no claim to monetary value. Surely the litigious Lt. Lindenmueller would have vigorously challenged any attempt at prosecution over his tokens!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Joan Koster-Morales and Prof. Hans Schollhammer for their assistance, and Q. David Bowers and Jeff Shelton for their helpful comments.

NOTES

1. George Hetrich and Julius Gutttag, *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards*, New York City, 1924, p. 5.
2. George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, Second Edition, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. I; George and Melvin Fuld, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, Fifth Revised Edition, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, p. 6.
3. Roland P. Falkner, "The Private Issue of Token Coins," *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (June 1901), p. 326.
4. "Every Man His Own Mint: War Days When Coin Bore A Business Stamp," *New York Times*, 2 November 1896, p. 16, reprinted in the *Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 38, No. 1 (Spring 2004), p. 19. If so many of Lindenmueller's tokens had been acquired by the Third Avenue Railroad, it is surprising that there seems to be no contemporary report of this.
5. *The American Numismatist*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (September 1886).
6. *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, Milwaukee, WI, 21 February 1861.
7. *Adolph Schalk vs. Gustave Müller, sued as Gustave Lindenmüller*, Superior Court of the City of New York, Case No. 2145, 1852. Perhaps Lindenmueller is the "Gustans Muller," laborer, age 26, born in Germany, listed in the 1850 census in Ward 8, New York City [p. 314, family #2605].

8. *New York Daily Times*, 27 January 1852, p. 2; 24 February 1852, p. 1.
9. *New York Daily Times*, 20 January 1854, p. 3; 23 January 1854, p. 1; 24 January 1854, p. 3.
10. New York City directories for this period provide information for the directory year ending on May 1, incorporating information gathered as of May 1 in the previous year.
11. *Brooklyn Eagle*, 15 October 1860, p. 2.
12. *New York Times*, 30 January 1858, p. 2; 3 June 1859, p. 4.
13. *New York Daily Times*, 27 July 1857, p. 4.
14. *New York Times*, 9 August 1858, p. 8.
15. *New York Times*, 20 December 1858, p. 8.
16. *New York Times*, 2 July 1859, p. 1; 9 July 1859, p. 5; 11 July 1859, p. 8.
17. *New York Times*, 20 January 1860, p. 6; 17 March 1860, p. 4; 21 April 1860, p. 8.
18. *New York Times*, 23 April 1860, p. 5.
19. *New York Times*, 26 April 1860, p. 8; 30 April 1860, p. 5.
20. *New York Times*, 2 May 1860, p. 8.
21. *New York Times*, 28 May 1860, p. 4; 4 June 1860, p. 4; 13 June 1860, p. 4.
22. *New York Times*, 31 July 1860, p. 4.
23. *New York Times*, 20 October 1860, p. 2; 15 November 1860, p. 3.
24. *New York Times*, 19 November 1860, pp. 2, 4; 20 November 1860, p. 3; 21 November 1860, p. 2; 24 November 1860, p. 4.
25. *New York Times*, 21 February 1861, p. 2; 30 May 1861, p. 5; 4 June 1861, p. 2.
26. *New York Times*, 14 November 1866, p. 4.
27. Augustave Lindenmuller appears in the 1860 census in the 14th Ward of New York City, p. 621, family #1493.
28. *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, 25 September 1858, p. 4.
29. *New York Times*, 20 December 1858, p. 8.
30. Military service file for Gustav Lindenmuller, National Archives, Washington, DC.
31. Ibid.
32. *New York Times*, 15 August 1863, p. 2.
33. *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, 9 April 1864, p. 6.
34. *Register of Deaths, Department of Health, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York*, Liber No. 43, 1865, Death record for Gustav Lindemiler [sic].
35. *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, 14 May 1865, p. 8; 15 May 1865, p. 5; *Surrogate's Court, New York County, NY*, Liber No. 81, p. 21, Bond Book 110.

36. Rachootin, Sterling A., *Tokens of the Civil War Era*, Collector Lecture Series Videotape, Media Resource Corporation, Long Beach, CA, 1992.
37. Although the J. H. Warner tokens of New York City (NY 630CA) are dated 1862, these are rare and most likely were not widely circulated.
38. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. IX, 1865, pp. 249-250.
39. Benj Fauver, "Why Lindenmueller Laughed," *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 14-15.
40. This distinction is reinforced by the designs of the reverse dies for the tokens, which have Lindenmueller's head in profile surrounded by thirteen stars. The two types of tokens are readily distinguished by their reverses since those for the ODEON tokens have stars with five points, while those for the beer mug tokens have stars with six points. Evidently all the Lindenmueller tokens were struck by Louis Roloff, who signed the later reverse dies. See George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, Second Edition, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. 259-260.
41. According to Brother Basil Leo Lee, *Discontent in New York City, 1861-1865*, The Catholic University of America Press, Washington, DC, 1943, pp. 172, 180, the price of malt liquors in Brooklyn was raised from three to five cents a glass in November 1863. All the leading saloons in New York and Brooklyn raised beer and ale prices to ten cents a glass in July 1864. The fare on the Third Avenue line was five cents in October 1864. Lindenmueller's advertisement in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* for 25 September 1858, p. 5, sets the entry fee for the Odeon at six cents, including a glass of beer; the advertisement for 18 March 1864, p. 6, gives the admission fee as ten cents, with children over six years old admitted for half price and younger children free.
42. As noted above, Lindenmueller did give three weeks notice of the closing of the Odeon in his newspaper advertisements, so his clients could have redeemed their tokens during this period.
43. One such note sold for \$5,000 plus a 15% buyer's premium at Stack's auction of the John J. Ford, Jr., collection in Atlanta on 26 May 2005, lot 4136. Its image is reproduced here by permission of Stack's.
44. *The Congressional Globe: Containing The Debates and Proceedings of The First Session of The Thirty-Eighth Congress*, Vol. 2, 1864, pp. 1207, 1227-1228, 1772, 1802, 1842; Vol. 4, 1864, Appendix, pp. 155-156.
45. *The Congressional Globe: Containing The Debates and Proceedings of The First Session of The Thirty-Eighth Congress*, Vol. 3, 1864, pp. 2265, 2741, 2750, 2856, 2879; Vol. 4, 1864, Appendix, p. 176.

North Prairie, WI CWT Issuers: Three Merchants and Three Die Errors

Roger A. Lalich

North Prairie is a small village in southern Wisconsin, about thirty miles west of Milwaukee. It is in the heart of Civil War store card token territory. Within fifteen miles of North Prairie are the Civil War token towns of East Troy, Genesee Depot (Genesee Station), Oconomowoc, Waukesha, and Whitewater.

In 1852 the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad built a depot in a farming area that at the time had a stagecoach inn, a blacksmith shop, and a small school with eight to ten students. This unincorporated area was called North Prairie Station; incorporation as a village did not occur until 1919. Once the railroad depot was built, seventeen businesses were established in North Prairie Station by the time of the Civil War. The population of North Prairie then was about 250. This small rural community had three tradesmen who issued Civil War store cards in 1863.



WI550A-1a

William Bogardus issued a token (WI550A-1a) for his grocery and hardware store that reads W. H. BOGARDUS/DEALER/IN/DRY GOODS,/GROCERIES/HARDWARE/NORTH PRAIRIE. Although not in business very long, he was the most enduring of the three North Prairie merchants. Bogardus was born in New York in 1818. A 1979 *Civil War Token Journal* article traced his ancestry to Europe in the early 1600s, when the family name was changed from Bogaert.¹ This article describes W. H. Bogardus as “. . . a person about whom little is known.” He apparently was a well-respected, “well-to-do merchant” with a wife and five children.² In 1865 the new Methodist Church was built and he was elected as a trustee. His business prospered, and advertisements for his goods are found in

county newspapers. The North Prairie post office was in his establishment for a short time. As a Republican, Bogardus would become involved in local politics in the Township of Genesee.

Prosperity was to desert Bogardus, as his business failed in the 1870s and he became delinquent on his taxes by 1878.³ Bogardus then moved in with his son-in-law and sold life insurance. In 1900 he was receiving aid from the Poor Commission.⁴ He died in Milwaukee in 1903.

A poem called “The Old Gun” about North Prairie and its contribution to the Civil War was written by Tom W. West in 1908.⁵ Bogardus is mentioned in one line: “And to Bagordis [*sic*] who kept the store just south of the railroad track.”



WI550B-1a

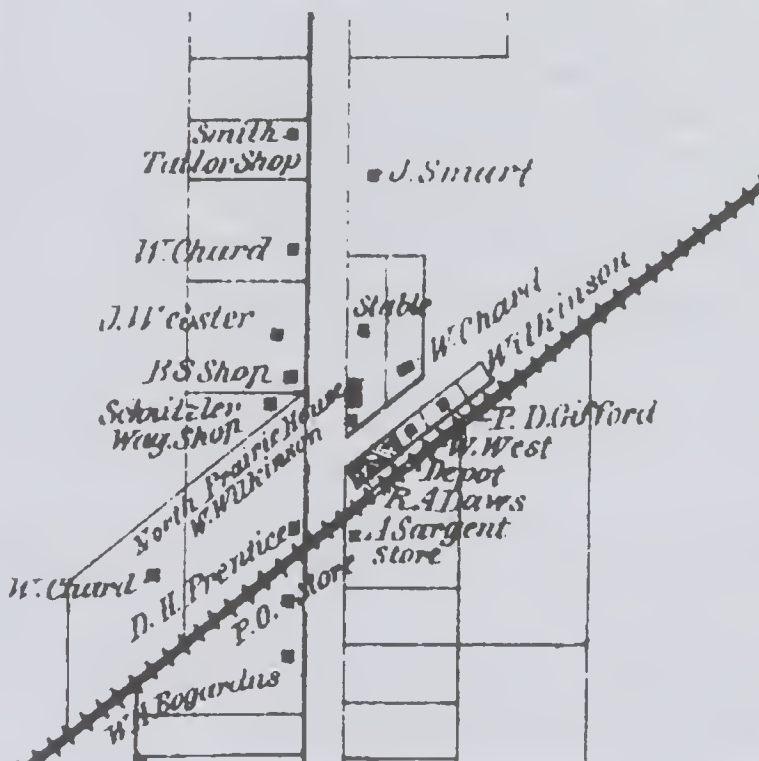
John Remington’s North Prairie Civil War store card (WI550B-1a) reads J. REMINGTON/SONS./DRY/GOODS &/GROCERIES/NORTH/PRAIRIE/WIS. Remington was born in Vermont in 1805, and moved to the North Prairie area in 1842. He settled on a farm about halfway between North Prairie and Genesee, which was known as “the best wheat farm in the county.”⁶ Remington was married, with nine children, and remained in the vicinity for the rest of his life. He was prominent in the local Methodist Church, local schools, and the temperance movement.

John Remington started his warehouse and retail establishment with two of his sons in 1860. In April 1864 he sold his portion of the business to his sons Stephen and Alvah. The business name was changed to Remington Bros. Shortly afterwards Stephen died, and in the early 1870s Alvah moved to Minnesota. Eventually Alvah moved back to the city of Waukesha, where he sold carriages. John Remington died in 1885, and Alvah Remington died in 1913. Both are buried in Genesee.



WI550C-1a

The third merchant is John Smart, whose token (WI550C-1a) is inscribed J. SMART/STEAM/FLOURING &/PLANING/MILLS/NORTH PRAIRIE, WIS. Smart was born in England in 1827. He was married and had five children. His lumber mill was built in 1855; he sold the mill property in October of 1865 to David R. Jones, who was a harness maker. The lumber business in North Prairie was apparently destined to be troublesome. Over the next 14 years, it had four different owners. After selling his property, Smart worked at the Delafield (Wisconsin) mill and soon moved to New Lisbon, Wisconsin.⁷ By 1868 he was again in the lumber business as owner of the New Lisbon Mill. Smart died in 1893 in New Lisbon.



1859 Map of North Prairie Station

The foregoing map, from 1859, shows the Bogardus store and the John Smart mill, both on the road running north and south (Main Street).⁸ John Remington did not build his store and warehouse until 1860 and was not yet in business when this map survey was made. These businesses were all relatively short-lived: Bogardus about 15 years, Remington four years and Smart nine years.

All three of these tokens have errors. The Bogardus token, by John Marr and Peter Mossin, has the word “hardware” split to fit on the token’s obverse. It is separated by an equal sign (=) and not a hyphen. This was pointed out by Dale Cade in 1997.⁹ The Remington token, produced by Shubael Childs, should read “J. REMINGTON & SONS” because John Remington was in business with his two sons until 1864. The business used the common trade and legal name *J. Remington & Sons*.¹⁰ Also, this token exhibits sloppy die planning and cutting. The word “PRAIRIE” did not fit well on the token and the letters are not aligned horizontally, especially the “E”, which falls below the other letters in the word and is slanted.

The Smart token error, on another Shubael Childs die, is more interesting. Bob Kraft in 1987 wrote about his difficulties obtaining this token.¹¹ In a postscript he suggested that the word “FLOURING” should be “FLOORING.” His reasoning was that the word “PLANING” refers to carpentry. The most readily available reference and only book on North Prairie quotes an 1854 newspaper article that states “Mr. John Smart is also about to erect a Steam Grist Mill.”¹² Since a grist mill is for grinding grain and North Prairie was a wheat-growing area, it is plausible that Smart could have been milling flour. More detailed research, however, reveals two newspaper articles from 1860 with facts differing from the North Prairie book. One article on North Prairie states, “The latest improvement – and a very useful one too – that we have noticed, is the new Planing Establishment just fitted up and put in operation by Mr. John Smart, of that place. Flooring and siding, matched and planed, and ready for the carpenter’s hands, is [*sic*] turned out at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.”¹³ The other newspaper reports on “The thriving little village of North Prairie . . .” and says, “Among the improvements made at that place we have observed the planing mill, recently built by Mr. John Smart, an enterprising citizen.”¹⁴ The newspaper article quoted in the North Prairie book may have been confused because both of the above articles go on to state that a grist mill was built in North Prairie by Messrs. Coloman and Campbell at about the same time that Smart’s planing (and flooring) mill was constructed. This grist mill did not operate very long, because in 1869 a newspaper article on North Prairie states that Alvah Remington, John Remington’s son, “offers to give a free lease of the larger part of his warehouse, for a term of years, to any party who will put in an engine and flour mill.”¹⁵

The rarity of these tokens was first assessed by Doug Watson in 1968, followed by George and Melvin Fuld and then Bob Kraft and Rich Hartzog. I reviewed over forty years of auctions, fixed price lists, and finally internet sales on this token group. Below are my estimated rarities. I tried to eliminate duplicate

sales of the same token where possible (one J. Remington token sold four times during this period). At least one example of each merchant’s token is known in uncirculated condition.

	Rarity (“R”) Ratings				
	Watson ¹⁶	Fulds ¹⁷	Kraft ¹⁸	Hartzog ¹⁹	Lalich
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2010</u>
W.H. Bogardus (WI550A-1a)	6	5	5	6	6
J. Remington (WI550B-1a)	8	8	7	8	7
J. Smart (WI550C-1a)	7	7	7	8	7

It is interesting that a village of only 250 people would have three merchants who issued Civil War store cards and that each of the three token obverse dies was not more accurately crafted.

NOTES

1. Bob O’Brien, “Colonial Descendants,” *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 13, 26.
2. *The History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin*, Western Historical Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1880, p. 742.
3. *The Waukesha Freeman*, August 1, 1878.
4. *The Waukesha Freeman*, October 10, 1901.
5. Donald J. Kabitzke, *North Prairie: An Historic Village, 1834-1950*, self-published, 1983, pp. 16-17.
6. *Waukesha Plaindealer*, August 18, 1868.
7. *Waukesha Plaindealer*, September 8, 1868.
8. M. H. Tyler, *Map of the County of Waukesha, Wisconsin*, 1859, from the American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries.
9. Dale Cade, “Die Sinkers Errors on Civil War Tokens,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Summer 1997), p. 3.
10. *The Waukesha Freeman*, July 12, 1864.
11. Bob Kraft, “What Are The Odds?” *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Spring 1987), pp. 20-21.

12. Kabitzke, op. cit.; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 16, 1854.
13. *The Waukesha Freeman*, January 10, 1860.
14. *Waukesha County Democrat*, January 10, 1860.
15. *Semi-Weekly Wisconsin*, March 13, 1869.
16. Doug Watson, *Illustrated Guide to Wisconsin Civil War Tokens*, Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin, 1968.
17. George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1975.
18. Bob Kraft, "Reflections as of March 1990: One man's opinion (mine) of the rarity of Wisconsin Civil War Store Cards – and it could be wrong –," *Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Summer 1991), pp. 11-12. Kraft listed both W1550B-1a and W1550C-1a as of rarity R7, but commented that he felt they were R8s.
19. Rich Hartzog, *Wisconsin Civil War Tokens: The Robert C. Kraft Collection*, World Exonumia Press, Rockford, IL, 1991, pp. 28, 62, 91.

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Do not format articles! Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality jpg files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. Note that the author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon!

Note: The publisher has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

2010 Civil War Token Society Election

This year the CWTS will elect four officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and four members of its Board of Governors. All those elected will serve two-year terms beginning on January 1, 2011 and extending through December 31, 2012. Your ballot is enclosed separately with the Journal.

CWTS Election – Candidates' Bio Statements

Candidate for President: Ernie Latter

I began collecting coins in 1953 in Michigan when I was ten years old. In the late 1970s I owned and operated six coin shops in five different states, and collected Civil War tokens and exnumia to a small degree. I started a heavy involvement in this area in 1991 when I purchased several collections. In 1997 I began selling CWTs, other exnumia, and coins on eBay and still do almost every day. I now have a shop in Mulberry, Florida where I conduct my various coin and token businesses, with a staff of two in addition to myself. I operate the CWTS Web site and currently serve on the Board of Governors and as a member of the Store Card Book Revision Committee which is revising the Fulds' book.

I am excited to be running for the Presidency of the Civil War Token Society since I foresee strong growth in the hobby in the near future and feel that I can help with and lead that growth for the next two years.

Candidate for Vice President: David Vogan

When I was a teenager in the 1950s, I ordered some coins through the mail and received three Civil War tokens as a bonus. One I remember was a 189/399, a beautiful token although at the time I had no idea of its significance. The three tokens languished in my dresser drawer for 40 years until I retired in 1997. It was then that I learned about Civil War tokens on the internet. From that time on, I was an active bidder on eBay, acquiring several thousand store card and patriotic tokens. Currently I am not adding to my collection, but I enjoy learning about new finds and developments by reading the many interesting articles in the CWTS journal. As a member of the Society for the past 13 years, I find it the most useful resource available to collectors. My years serving on the Board of Governors have been most rewarding from a personal standpoint, and I hope that I can continue to make some small contribution to the success of the Society.

Candidate for Secretary: John Ostendorf

I've been collecting coins since I was 10 years old (about 35 years ago), and collecting Civil War store cards since the late 1990s. I have found a home in the Civil War Token Society as I not only enjoy collecting, but I truly enjoy numismatic research. Currently I serve on the Board of Governors and chair the Store Card Book Revision Committee. I've written a number of articles for the Journal, and also the book *The Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, which I donated to the Society. Working with and for the CWTS has allowed me to meet and work with numismatists who I truly respect. If not for the CWTS, I doubt that I would have ever met or had the pleasure of corresponding with them. I am in the society's debt, and it would be my honor to serve the CWTS as its Secretary.

Candidates for Board of Governors

Fred Ball

I entered the world of Civil War Tokens in about 1960 by purchasing a 51/342a patriotic token at F.W. Woolworth's as a type coin. I did nothing more with tokens until about 1990, when I decided to return to coin collecting. That episode was short lived, as I discovered Civil War store cards were plentiful and inexpensive, and at that time commonly found in "junk boxes." I now have been collecting Civil War store cards for approximately 20 years.

I have been editor, and am now publisher, of *The Civil War Token Journal*. Additionally, I am serving on the Store Card Book Revision Committee. I feel that with the Civil War Sesquicentennial now beginning and the upcoming release of a revised Store Card Book, the Civil War Token Society is in an excellent position to expand its membership.

I'd welcome serving, and I would like your vote for a position on the Board of Governors.

Alan Bleviss

I served my term as President of the CWTS during 2007-08, and as Past President, I serve as the Election Commissioner. I am very proud that during my term John Ostendorf published his Cincinnati Store Card Book, but most of all that the new publication of a thorough, complete, and up-to-date Civil War Store Card Book is not only moving along, but the light at the end of the tunnel is glowing brightly and that is the result of the committee members I appointed. It is my honor now to sit on that committee, replacing an original appointee.

I have been a collector all my life. I had to explain to my son what a collector is, as he used to describe it as hoarding. When young, I would collect US change since I lived in Canada. I next collected US and Canadian coinage minted in silver as there was a metal content change in the 60's. As an adult, I collected Canadian Chartered Bank Notes, Canadian Trade Dollars, and business tokens. When I moved to New Jersey, I attended a local auction and in a winning lot of coins saw a strange penny, which I learned through research was a Civil War patriotic token. That research led me to Civil War store card tokens. At its peak, my collection numbered over forty-five hundred different varieties. I loved and still love the white metals and the very rare tokens.

It would be an honor to serve on the Board again, and to do that I would appreciate your vote.

Alan M. Chetson, Jr.

I originally was a stamp collector as a boy, and this led me into my career as an artist and graphic designer. Later, while collecting U.S. coins, especially mint errors, I discovered CWTs on eBay through a miscategorized listing. In addition to building my own CWT collection over the past ten years, I have compiled a comprehensive data base including a few hundred thousand color token images. This has enabled me to identify varieties more common than their rarity numbers would suggest, and also some previously unlisted varieties. My NGC MS62 1/436ao over 1/229 appears in the Fifth Edition of *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*.

Early last spring I was asked by Ernie Latter to investigate the Dunn & Co. tokens listed for Boston, and identified this company in directories for Charlestown, MA. This led to the article with CWTS President Don Erlenkotter in the Summer 2010 CWTJ, which gave us a new single merchant town. I really enjoyed being given the opportunity to design the cover art for this issue. I will be reporting a few more discoveries in the CWTJ in the near future.

I am very pleased about having been asked by CWTS Past President Alan Bleviss to run for a position on the Board of Governors.

Larry Dziubek

I have been a Civil War token collector since 1974, and have served in the following CWTS offices:

Board of Governors: 1984 to 1991 and 1997 to 2010

Vice President: 1991-1992; President: 1993-1994; Past President: 1995-1996.

I have enjoyed serving on several Literary Award Committees and currently am serving on the Store Card Book Revision Committee. I also have had a few articles published in our Society's Journal.

Tom Reed

I have served on the Board of Governors for about ten years, and would be honored to continue if elected. My collecting interests? Obviously Civil War tokens, especially store cards from Indiana and Ohio (generally the northeastern Indiana counties and northwestern Ohio counties). I also collect early copper, large cents, and two cent pieces, and rare stock and bond certificates, especially ones with notable signatures. I've been in the securities business for 28 years, and my wife and I have four grown children.

**Sorry! There is No Auction
in this issue.**

The Auction Manager has informed the Publisher that he has received a sufficient number of tokens and that the auctions will resume in the Winter, 2010 issue of the Civil War Token Journal.

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

NOTICE OF POLICY

The following policy and terms will be observed by the Society's Verification Service. Please read carefully before submitting specimens to the Verification Officer.

1. The verification service is performed at a charge of \$6 per token plus the cost of any insurance and/or registered mail required. If no insurance is requested, each token will be valued at a maximum of \$10 in the event of loss.
2. The purpose of the Verification Service is to identify and attribute tokens belonging to or being offered to CWTS members that appear to be new varieties of Civil War tokens, such as those of unlisted issuers, new die varieties, die combinations, metal types and overstrikes, for inclusion in future editions of the patriotic and storecard catalogs. The service does not identify and attribute tokens that can be readily identified by consulting the catalogs. The Verification Officer at his/her discretion may decline to examine tokens that are readily identifiable from the catalogs.
3. No more than four specimens in one package will be accepted by the Service without prior correspondence with the Verification Officer.
4. Upon return to the owner, all specimens will be insured for a minimum value of \$10 per token. The owner has the option of requesting and paying for insurance and/or registered mail at a value declared by the owner. The CWTS cannot be responsible for insurance above the minimum without this value submitted.
5. All specimens must be submitted in 2 x 2 vinyl or Mylar flips. The service cannot be responsible for specimens in special holders or cardboard, stapled holders. (This requirement will protect against possible damage upon removal.) Specimens will usually be removed from the holder by the Service. Most will have a specific gravity determination. This requires the token be submerged in water.
6. Unless permission is specifically denied on the request, the Service may do a touchstone test on the edge of the token. This will usually be done to differentiate copper, brass, and copper-nickel.
7. The submitter should state the specific information or question to be answered regarding the specimen.
8. The Verificaton Service will not assign a rarity to any new find. A copy of the new find certificate will be submitted to the editor of the new storecard catalog and/or to the editor of the patriotic catalog. The assignment of rarity can be more accurately done by the cataloguing staff.
9. All specimens must be accompanied by a properly filled in request form, copies of which are available in this and previous Journal editions.
10. Six weeks must be allowed for the return of specimens.

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

The CWTS sponsors a verification service. If you would like an independent opinion regarding a Civil War Token, submit the following form with each token to:

CWTS Verification Service

Steve Tanenbaum

P.O. Box 297068 Kingsway Sta.

Brooklyn, NY 11229-7068

(You may copy this form)

Request for Verification

Name _____
(Last) (First)

Address _____

CWTS Member Yes___ No___

Token Attribution (FULD numbers and metal)_____

Owner's Value_____

From Whom Acquired _____

Specific Opinion Request (e.g.genuine?, attribution?, planchet metal?, error?)

PERMISSION IS ___ IS NOT ___ GRANTED FOR A TOUCHSTONE TEST TO BE PERFORMED.

I understand and acknowledge that any opinion rendered by the CWTS Verification Service on the authenticity or condition of the item submitted herewith represents a considered judgment by the examiners. Verification does not, however, constitute a guarantee that the item is genuine, and neither guarantees that others will not reach different conclusions. The item will be examined with nondestructive testing techniques available and will be judged by examiners based upon information available to them, but no warranties are expressed or implied from any opinion rendered in consequence of this application.

Date_____

Signature_____

The General Store

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

+++++
SUTLER SCRIP: Unlisted issuers and unlisted varieties in Keller. Michigan Civil War. Send \$2 for color pics. Lawrence Falater, POB 81, Allen, MI 49227.

+++++
FIXED PRICE LIST: 80 pages of interesting, inexpensive tokens and other Exonumia. Write for list. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A "CWT 47/332a": Without a die crack? I need one for a "Die Crack Progression Set" Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 email: shigitatsu@aol.com.

+++++
FREE PRICE LIST: Medals, Tokens including Civil War and Hard Times, So-Called Dollars, wonderful World's Fair memorabilia and exonumia. Michael Sanders, POB 1989, Beaverton, OR 97075

+++++
JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

+++++
COLLECTOR SEEKS CWT COLLECTIONS OR SINGLES: Paying retail for undamaged tokens. Please send price/description to: dcoin_currency@sbcglobal.net or Daniel Sheffer, 48538 Van Dyke Avenue, Shelby Township, MI 48317

+++++
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

+++++
WANTED: WI 120B and WI 120Ds. Please send price and condition. D. A. Weiner, 1524 Weiner Rd., Columbus, WI 53925

+++++

PERSONAL ELONGATED SET: Made for the ANA Convention for sale, which includes a rolled silver STD Liberty Quarter, PA state quarter, and two rolled tokens. Only 100 sets rolled. Six dollars postpaid. Rich Bottles Jr. P. O. Box 8029, Fairmont, WV 26554

++++
POLICE, SHERIFF, AND MARSHALL: (law badges) wanted. Send photocopy and asking price. Sullivan, Box 1204, Church St. Sta., New York, NY 10008-1204

++++
WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St. Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647

++++
TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa (865)-690-9429 or yovinny@netzero.net .Can email scan.

++++
SELLING MY DUPLICATES AND SPARE CWTS: These are mostly Michigan store cards but there are some other states represented and a few Patriotics. Included are some unlisted tokens, error pieces, and some rare listed pieces. Contact William Luitje at wvluitje@gmail.com or view my web store with detailed color pictures and prices at <http://cwts.ecrater.com>

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ATTENTION MEMBERS: Want a free ad? Want to change or delete your existing ad? Notify Frederick S. Ball, 199 Glencoe Road, Columbus, OH 43214 or email: ohiocwts@wowway.com

++++
WANTED TO BUY: Any and all store cards of Toledo, OH, patriotic: unlisted and delisted, as well as affordable R-7's through R-9's. Contact: Scott Hopkins 6539 Bayshore Rd, Oregon, OH 43616 or hopkism@bgnet.bgsu.edu

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WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available. northernlight@charter.net

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CWTS MEMBER DESIRES TO PURCHASE: 2/270a or 2/270b in NGC slab grade MS64 or MS65 at fair market value. Please provide images and all particulars to: alstrohen@aol.com.

++++
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++++

+++++

WANTED: Information about CWT NY 890E-14b (Robinson & Ballou), as announced in Verification Committee report, *CWTJ* v24, n3 (Fall 1990), p. 30. Obverse die apparently is O-5, but what is the reverse die?
Don Erlenkotter, (310) 815-1511 or derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu

+++++

WANTED TO BUY: IN190C, IN290F, IN350E, IN460O, and IN500I, VF to XF. Frederick S. Ball, (614) 267-4758 or ohioCWTS@wowway.com

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The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Winter 2010

Volume 44

Number 4

TOKEN RARITIES

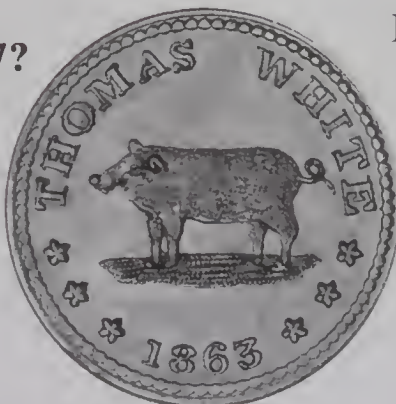
R5?



R2?

MA 115Ea-1a

R7?

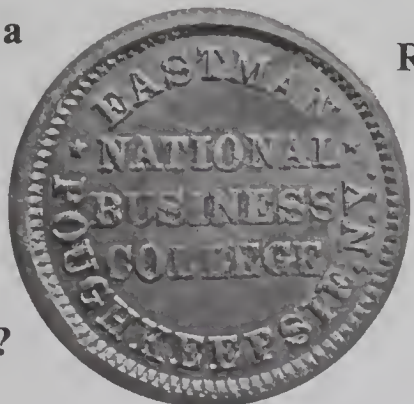


NY 630CH-3a

R1?

R7?

R3?



NY 760A-1d

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PUBLICATION DEADLINES

Issues

Spring No. 1
Summer No. 2
Fall No. 3
Winter No. 4

Advertising & Editorial

December 10
March 10
June 10
September 10

Publication Date

March 1
June 1
September 1
December 1

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President's Message

My two-year term as the Society's president is almost at a close, and soon it will be time to turn over the office to our newly elected president, Ernie Latter. I want to thank all our dedicated officers and governors who have assisted me over the past two years. It's rewarding to see that we have an outstanding slate of new officers who will take over, and this bodes well for the future of the Society. Many of us may not realize just how much effort is required from the volunteers who keep our organization running.

I particularly want to commend the members of our Civil War Store Card Token Book Revision Committee. They have met over the internet for many hours in deciding on additions and changes to appear in the forthcoming Third Edition, and in addition have worked offline for an extraordinary amount of time in researching the proposed changes to be considered. John Ostendorf's reports in the Journal on the Committee's decisions provide concrete evidence of the progress that's being made. I am pleased to see that their efforts seem to be well recognized by the membership, as all four of the newly elected members of our Board of Governors are on the Committee.

This past year wasn't exactly what I had anticipated. Establishing an efficient computer data base for our membership records and revamping our dues renewal procedures took an enormous amount of time. This was instrumental in restoring our paid membership levels, with more than a 20% increase since July of 2009. The turnover of the management of our Journal also was a major challenge. Bringing these two essential areas of our operations into good working order provides a strong base for more innovative activities in the future. And there is ample opportunity for this as we move into the sesquicentennial of the Civil War.

I wish you an enjoyable holiday season and a fulfilling New Year.

Donald Elenkoter

New CWTS Life Members

We welcome the four new CWTS Life Members whose names appear below.

LM215	John P. Driggers	LM217	Leonard Leonardi
LM216	Katherine A. Lawrence	LM222	Jud Petrie

2010 CWTS ELECTION RESULTS

The newly elected officers of the CWTS for 2011-2012 are Ernie Latter, President; David Vogan, Vice President; John Ostendorf, Secretary; and Susan Trask, Treasurer. We look forward to the Society's continued progress under their leadership.

Elected to the CWTS Board of Governors for the 2011-2012 term are Fred Ball, Alan Bleviss, Larry Dziubek, and Steve Tanenbaum. We congratulate them on their election.

One vacancy for the 2010-2011 term on the Board of Governors has been created by the election of Ernie Latter as President. According to the provision in Section 3.8 of the CWTS By-Laws, this vacancy will be filled for the remainder of the term by appointment by the Executive Board.

DUES FOR 2011 ARE DUE BY JANUARY 1

Enclosed with your copy of the Journal is an envelope for submitting your membership renewal dues payment for 2011. This is the first year we have sent out such envelopes, and we hope that they will make the dues payment more convenient for you.

Since the Journal is mailed by the printer with the envelopes enclosed, we apologize if you have received an envelope but have already paid your dues. Please check the mailing label on your Journal envelope. If the label says "Exp 2010" after your member number, your membership will expire at the end of 2010, and you may send in your payment to renew. If it says anything other than 2010, no payment is necessary.

We would appreciate very much payment of your 2011 dues in a timely manner. This will save the Society the added cost (and effort) of sending out a reminder mailing in January, and ensure that you receive the 2011 quarterly Journal issues on time.

If you prefer, you may renew your membership by PayPal on the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

We are looking forward to having you as a member of the Society for another year!

CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY

Minutes of the Boston General Meeting

The President called the General Meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. on August 12, 2010. Also called to order was a concurrent meeting of the CWTS Executive Board with three members present: Don Erlenkotter, Steve Tancnbaum, and Ernie Latter. Since this did not constitute a quorum, the Executive Board meeting was immediately adjourned.

General Business

The minutes of last year's Los Angeles General Meeting were distributed and accepted.

The President announced that the dues renewal system had been reestablished and streamlined, and a new computerized membership data base had been implemented and debugged. This data base produces mailing labels for the *Civil War Token Journal* that now include the member number and year of dues expiration.

The Membership Report showed that the recent decline in members has been reversed. As of June 30, 2010 the CWTS had 559 regular members, 172 life members, 2 junior members, and 3 associate members, for a total of 736. This is an increase of 127 since July 31, 2009.

The Treasurer, who was unable to attend the meeting, submitted a report as of June 2010 which was distributed to attendees. The Society's bank balance was \$14,070.13, excluding the \$13,000.00 reserved for the Store Card Book Revision Project.

Also announced was that the *Civil War Token Journal* issues for 2010 have been produced by the new team of Fred Ball, Publisher and Don Erlenkotter, Interim Editor. A new Journal feature begun this year is the Sesquicentennial recognition of certain Civil War tokens.

Steady progress has been made on the Civil War store card book revision (see John Ostendorf's report in the Fall 2010 *Journal*). We have received a \$1,000 donation and a \$12,000 loan for the book to be repaid from sales proceeds. The agreements for acquiring Store Card token images are in the final stages of negotiation.

Awards

Don Erlenkotter announced that two recipients of Dale Cade Service Awards had been selected by the CWTS Service and Research Awards Committee, composed of Larry Dziubek (Chair), Tom Reed, and Daniel Sheffer. David Vroom received an award for his long and dedicated service as Auction Manager, and Jud Petrie

received an award for his continuing exemplary service as Book Manager and valuable assistance with our membership records. Jud was present to accept his award.

General Discussion

There was not much time for new initiatives this year, but in the future we need an outreach program to attract new members. Additionally, we need to reestablish control over the assignment of Civil War token numbers and to fill our position of Auction Manager.

The forthcoming election and candidates were announced. After a brief general discussion about how the CWTS might lower its costs for book storage and continue to increase our membership, the meeting was adjourned.

Fred Ball
Acting Secretary



President Erlenkotter, left, presents the Dale Cade Service Award to Jud Petrie.



ANA President Cliff Mishler visits the CWTS table.

2009 CWTS LITERARY AWARDS

The CWTS Literary Awards Committee, composed of David Vogan (Chair), Steve Hayden, and Mark Jervis, has selected the following for the Society's 2009 Literary Awards:

First Place: Larry Dziubek, "New Chicago Storecard Surfaces"

Second Place: James H. Higby, "Edward Weibezahn and His Rare Store Cards"

Third Place: William Luitje, "W. W. Whitlark and the Grover & Baker Company"

Honorable Mention: Patrick Flannery, "Dr. James W. Phelps, Mason, Michigan"

Robert Lovett, Jr., of Philadelphia: Civil War Token Engraver & Die Sinker



Donald Erlenkotter

Robert Lovett, Jr., is best known today for the patterns he created in 1861 for the so-called Confederate cent. But he also produced a number of Civil War store card tokens during the war. Many collectors of these tokens try to include examples of those that were struck by the various die sinkers for their own businesses. Since Lovett didn't strike any tokens for his business during the war, collectors substitute one of his store cards that predates the beginning of the war.¹ Here we recognize the sesquicentennial of the one that is most closely associated with both the tokens struck during the war and the Confederate cent.

The Lovett store card shown above is catalogued as Miller Pa 355, and was struck in copper, brass, copper-nickel, nickel, and white metal.² The French-style Liberty head, wearing a Phrygian cap with six stars showing, also was used for the Confederate cent and appears on several store cards struck for other businesses. Lovett was at the address given on the token beginning in 1858, and this is his only store card dated 1860. Over the next few years, heads like this became widely used on Civil War tokens.

The popular story behind the Confederate cent is that Lovett struck twelve examples early in 1861. When the war began soon afterwards, he feared discovery and arrest by Union officials for aiding the Confederacy and hid the dies and coins in his cellar. After the war was over, he carried one of the coins as a pocket piece and by mistake spent it in a Philadelphia tavern. This led to the identification of Lovett as the one who had produced it. However, recently it has been suggested that sixteen examples, and a second set of dies, actually may have been created.³

In October 1863 M. F. Beirn (PA 750E), one of the issuers of tokens struck by Lovett, was prosecuted by the U. S. government for illegally passing these tokens as money.⁴ One suspects that this must have made Lovett, with the Confederate cents hidden in his basement, at least a little nervous. He was unmistakably identified with Beirn's tokens, since they had the same head on their reverse and Lovett's initials "RL" just below the neck.

Lovett was a member of perhaps the leading family of engravers and die sinkers in the United States during the nineteenth century. His father, Robert Lovett, Sr., had begun his career in Philadelphia around 1816 and moved to New York City by about 1825. In addition to producing several Hard Times tokens, he created some outstanding medals during the 1830s and 1840s. His brother John Doubleday Lovett produced a number of political medals in New York City, some of which are listed as Civil War tokens. And another brother, George Hampden Lovett, had the longest career in the family, producing medals up until his death in 1894.⁵ His notable medallic series included one depicting great battles of the American Revolution and another featuring U. S. Presidents and their residences.

In 2005 the family grave site of Robert Lovett, Jr., in McConnelsville, Ohio was restored, and replicas of the obverse and reverse of the Confederate cent, each eight-and-a-half inches in diameter, were installed on the concrete base for the gravestones. Lovett has been the subject of a book that provides both biographical information and detailed research on the story of the Confederate cent.⁶ In 2006 he was honored by induction into the American Numismatic Association Hall of Fame at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

NOTES

1. Gladfelter, David D., "Civil War Die Sinkers and Their Cards," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Fall 1970), p. 9.
2. Rulau, Russell, *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700-1900, Fourth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2004, p. 390.
3. Levi, Harold and Corell, George, *The Lovett Cent: A Confederate Story*, Skeenah Gap Publishing, Blairsville, GA, 2006, pp. 4-5, 202-204.
4. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Michael Francis Beirn: Civil War Token Issuer Prosecuted!" *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 2 (Summer 2008), pp. 2-5, 21.
5. Alexander, David T., "Lovett & Sons: Prolific Work from a Dynasty of American Medalists," *COINage*, Vol. 46, No. 8 (August 2010), pp. 36-38, 48, 50-51.
6. Levi and Corell, op. cit.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler, in his regular Patriotic Patter column, suggested that all “bronze” listings be deleted. We’ll have to wait for the Spring 1971 issue to see if anyone was complaining. In his Die-A-Grams, he differentiated among dies 41-42 and 44-48. Dr. Herman Aqua, the second CWTS president, wrote his final President’s Message. A suggestion from the St. Louis annual meeting was that an X-ray analysis be made available for questionable token attributions. Clifton Temple discussed the very rare Seth Smith & Son token from Detroit.

Thirty Years Ago Benj Fauver was honored for having been the CWTS Treasurer for 11 years. Benj would continue in that position for nearly 20 years longer! Dennis Wierzba, in “Overrated Michigan Store Cards,” assessed the true (in his opinion) rarities of nearly 20 Michigan CWSCs. In CWTS Executive Board action at the annual ANA convention, Dale Cade was authorized to buy a new electric typewriter to produce better copy for the CWTS auction listings. His old manual one had the dirtiest and most clogged-up keys imaginable! Thankfully we now can format such text on the computer for a much more attractive presentation. David Gladfelter contributed “Civil War Die Sinkers and Their Cards: An Update,” an extensive treatment of 19 additional diesinkers. Gary Peterson provided background for the M. B. Castle token of Sandwich, Ill. Perhaps at some time in the future this author will tell of his turning up a hoard of several dozens of this particular token!

Twenty Years Ago Cindy and Dale were pictured with the new CWTS display, which we still see being used at ANA conventions. Barbara Beach penned an extensive and detailed story about George Brinton McClellan, a dedicated but perhaps misguided soldier and a dedicated but ineffective politician. Short, potent articles were contributed by Everett K. Cooper (“Hero of Pea Ridge?” and “The Tale That This Token Can Tell, Part III”) and Sterling Rachootin (“The One That Got Away”). A very extensive article on Wisconsin Civil War tokens (“One man’s opinion (mine) of the rarity of Wisconsin CWSCs”) was offered up by an unknown author. We’ll have to wait to see who this was!

Ten Years Ago Bryon Kanzinger discussed the publication of his CWTS pricing guide (which turned out to be the most significant CWT book to come along in many years). Dr. John K. Evans wrote “The Storecards of 1860-1862: Why Were They Issued?” This article runs some 33 pages and is one that all new collectors should read. The other article of note in this issue is Sterling Rachootin’s piece on “What is a Civil War Token? or Civil War Non-Cents.”

The Value of Rarity Numbers — Part 1

William Luitje

wvluitje@gmail.org

“The rarity of these Civil War coins is at best a guess based on our experience. We have examined numerous collections as well as having inventories on many more and have probably examined at one time or another 100,000 Civil War cents.” – George and Melvin Fuld ¹

An extraordinary, even audacious, accomplishment of the Fuld's in writing their definitive Civil War token books was to assign a Fuld Rarity (R) number to each token they cataloged. Given that there were about 10,000 different varieties of CWTs known, this was a huge undertaking. The purpose of this article is to discuss how accurate these R ratings are, what might be done to improve them, and what might be done in place of them.

The Perceived Accuracy of R Numbers

The wide-spread perception of R numbers among collectors seems to be that they are generally useful as a gauge of rarity. Still, every CWT collector is aware of some R numbers that are considerably in error. E.g., MI 525C-3a is rated as R9, which means an estimated population of 2 to 4 specimens, but its book value in F/VF condition is only \$20.² In this case a token that has the rarest collectible rating is being priced the same as some of the most common tokens. How can this happen? There are a couple of possibilities that come to mind:

- It could be that this is an unusual variety of a common token, and so the demand would be lower than expected. Still, one would expect the price to be much higher if this variety were really that rare, and in fact evidence shows that this token is widely available.³
- It could be that the original rating was correct but that a cache of tokens has been found since the store card book was published. The best example of this is the hoard of MI 225AE/AF/AG tokens that turned up in the 1970s. However, such discoveries are uncommon and haven't occurred for MI 525C-3a.
- The most likely explanation is that the Fuld's' estimate of rarity was simply much too high, and that probably is what happened here.

In other cases the R number assigned was too low. For example, MI 770C-1b is rated as R3 (estimated population 501–2000), but its book value is \$125 in F/VF condition and collectors are happy to pay that figure if they can find one of these tokens. However, it seems that there are many more common or relatively common tokens that are overrated than there are scarce tokens that are underrated.

Checking the Accuracy of R Numbers

There have been articles in the *Civil War Token Journal* proposing revised rarity numbers since the 1970s. Recently there has been talk about correcting egregiously inaccurate R numbers in the planned third edition of the Fuld store card book, so it is useful to examine the magnitude of such an undertaking.

The existence of plans for revising the published R ratings implies that there is a supposition that the numbers are mostly correct. I decided to explore this supposition, but how can that be done? The Fuld's based their ratings on an extensive survey done over a period of twenty years, and it certainly would not be possible for me to replicate that survey. On the other hand, the market for CWTs has developed greatly in the years since the publication of their books, and we now have much better price data as reflected in Kanzinger.⁴ Perhaps the price data can be used to check R ratings since rarity is an important determinant of price.

There are two main factors that determine price: supply and demand.⁵ Rarity translates into supply. Demand can be broken down into two components: the demand for Civil War tokens in general, and factors that make one token more desirable than another. The latter depend on how people collect, whether by state, city, merchant, variety, or subject. A rare variety from a common merchant in a common city and state will have a lower price than one from a common merchant in a rare state if their rarity is the same. A token depicting a train will have a higher price than an equally common token with no pictorial. Still, almost by definition, rare cities, merchants, etc. occur much less frequently than common merchants, cities, etc. and hence will have a small effect on a study of rarity using price as a proxy. Therefore I will make the assumption here that such effects are secondary.

Another complicating factor is that the available price data were compiled in 2001, and prices have risen since then. However, for the purpose of assessing the Fuld's R ratings, we are interested in relative prices, not absolute prices, since we are looking for relative rarity ratings. Price escalation and changes in collecting interests can influence demand, but the relationships between prices for different tokens should tend to stay the same. Kanzinger's prices represent a snapshot of market conditions at one point in time and so can be used for testing relative rarity.

The Fuld Rarity Scale

The rarity scale we use for CWTs was devised by the Fuld's back in the 1950s and is shown in Table 1. The first three columns of the table show the range of populations associated with the various R ratings. In the last two columns I've added some figures to help understand how the ranges are related. The fourth column contains the mid-point of the range⁶ and the fifth column gives the ratio between the R number in that line and the one in the next rarer category. Note that the midpoint on average increases by about three times with each decrement in the

R number, but this factor varies between 1.9 and 3.6. It would be easier to remember the populations associated with a given R classification, and the classification would have greater mathematical utility, if the R scale were revised to have a constant population increase multiple.

Rarity	Low Number	High Number	Mid Number	Ratio
1	5001	20000	12500.5	3.6
2	2001	5000	3500.5	2.8
3	501	2000	1250.5	3.6
4	201	500	350.5	2.5
5	76	200	138.0	2.9
6	21	75	48.0	3.1
7	11	20	15.5	1.9
8	5	10	7.5	2.5
9	2	4	3.0	3.0
10	1	1	1	—

Table 1

The Data

I decided to use Kanzinger’s F/VF prices for Michigan tokens since I would have to type in all the price data from the book and needed to limit the amount of input. Also, since I collect Michigan store cards these data would be of the most use to me. I chose to use F/VF pricing since this represents the largest population of tokens and also because some of the rarer tokens are not priced in higher grades. This has the effect of excluding R10 tokens, which are not priced in Kanzinger. Finally, I chose to exclude collector tokens⁷ since they are made-to-order rarities that would distort the statistics of the natural population and are not priced in F/VF. The result is a data set of 753 token varieties with their rarities and book prices.

I also made a few modifications to the data.

- A few obvious errors in rarity or price were corrected. When the rarity was nonsensical, I used the Fuld number. Pricing adjustment was made in situations such as when a token of F/VF condition had a higher price than one in XF condition.
- Four R8 or R9 tokens are not priced by Kanzinger in F/VF condition. I assigned prices of \$3,000 to the MI 225BT-1a and MI 450A-1a tokens because the highest listed price is \$2,500, and gave prices of \$10,000 to the MI 865A-1a and -2a tokens. If these numbers are imprecise, this won’t have much, if any, effect on the analysis.

There surely are non-obvious errors in Kanzinger. Since my experience is that these are not numerous, this study does not attempt to identify them.

Naïve Data Analysis

The resulting data are summarized in Table 2, and average price versus R is plotted in Figure 1. (Note that there are no R1-rated tokens in Michigan.)

R	# Tokens	Min \$	Max \$	Avg \$
2	25	12	60	17
3	56	12	125	33
4	64	15	100	35
5	94	18	300	55
6	110	20	350	58
7	91	18	350	86
8	111	20	10000	279
9	202	15	10000	241

Table 2

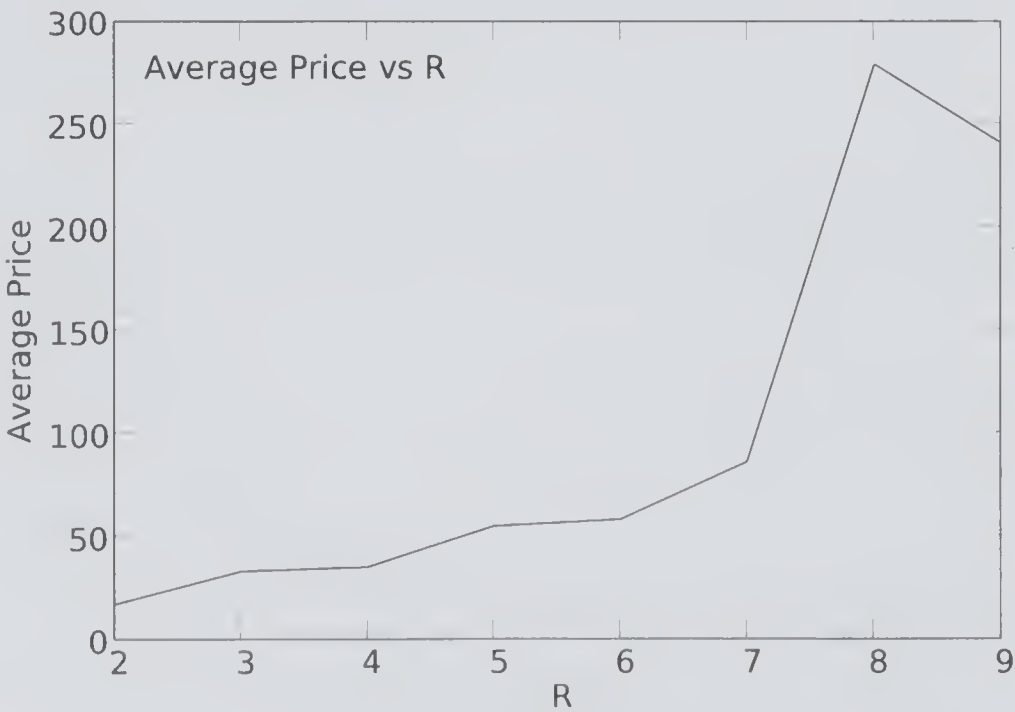


Figure 1

Looking at the data table and plot, you might reasonably think that by moving the obvious low and high price outliers from their assigned rarity category to their proper category you would have a reasonable way of predicting price based on R. However, there are some red flags here.

- All rarity classifications, even the rarest, include tokens priced at \$20 or less.
- The curve of average price is somewhat flatter than you might expect from R3 through R6. As shown, it actually drops from R8 to R9, but this is due to the prices of \$10,000 assigned to two tokens, one of R8 and the other of R9.
- There isn't much difference between the average prices for either R3 and R4, or R5 and R6, tokens.
- The lowest-priced R2 Michigan tokens have the same price as the lowest-priced R1 tokens from other states.

Further analysis is in order, and this will be continued in Part 2.

NOTES

1. George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. IV. However, text that is substantially the same can be found in the patriotic token book and even in the Fuld's' soft-bound store card and patriotic black books from the 1960s.
2. Bryon Kanzinger, *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*, Valley Forge Coins, Valley Forge, PA, 2001.
3. Dennis Wierzba, "Overrated Michigan Store Cards," *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Winter 1980), p. 86.
4. Kanzinger, op. cit.
5. Condition will also affect price, but this discussion is limited to factors affecting different varieties, not individual tokens.
6. The R1 range has no stated upper limit and hence no mid-point. It is defined to be any population over 5000, but here I have assigned an upper limit of 20,000 and mid-point of 12,500 since I will need this for later calculations.
7. For the purposes of this article, collector tokens are defined as those that were priced only in uncirculated condition by Kanzinger.

Estimating How Many CWTs Exist Today: An Application of Fuld Rarity Numbers

Donald Erlenkotter

In their seminal compilations of Civil War token information, the Fuld's stated that they assumed 1,000,000 CWTs were still in existence.¹ They reported a rarity for each token variety, using the now familiar rarity levels labeled from R1 (most common) up to R10 (unique). If we knew, or tabulated, the number of varieties corresponding to each rarity level, we could calculate rough estimates of how many tokens exist today. These estimates can't be precise since we don't know the actual average number of tokens corresponding to each level. Also, the token population isn't stagnant: each year there may be losses due to corrosion, etc., and additional tokens may be discovered, either in hoards or old collections, or singly with metal detectors, etc. But these changes in the token population undoubtedly are insignificant compared to the total.

For Civil War patriotic tokens, we already have a compilation of token varieties by rarity.² This is given in the table below, along with our population calculations.³

Rarity level	Token numbers	Number of varieties	Average for level	Total for level (thousands)	Percentage for level
1	> 5000	97	7500	727.5	66.8
2	2001-5000	63	3500	220.5	20.2
3	501-2000	85	1250	106.3	9.7
4	201-500	52	350	18.2	1.7
5	76-200	45	138	6.2	0.6
6	21-75	50	48	2.4	0.2
7	11-20	140	16	2.2	0.2
8	5-10	459	8	3.7	0.3
9	2-4	869	3	2.6	0.2
10	1	189	1	0.2	0.0
Totals		2,049		1,089.8	100.0

Table 1. Estimate of Total Patriotic Tokens Existing Today

From Table 1, we see that the estimated population of patriotic tokens is about 1.1 millions. This already is more than the total of a million tokens of all kinds assumed by the Fuld, even before we include store card tokens.

For store card tokens, there doesn't seem to be any published compilation of numbers of varieties by rarity. William Luitje has provided me with such a compilation from the 2008 data base for the Civil War store card book revision project. Population calculations for the store cards are given in the table below.⁴

Rarity level	Token numbers	Number of varieties	Average for level	Total for level (thousands)	Percentage for level
1	> 5000	54	7800	421.2	20.8
2	2001-5000	234	3500	819.0	40.5
3	501-2000	390	1250	487.5	24.1
4	201-500	417	350	146.0	7.2
5	76-200	571	138	78.8	3.9
6	21-75	726	48	34.8	1.7
7	11-20	872	16	14.0	0.7
8	5-10	1591	8	12.7	0.6
9	2-4	3048	3	9.1	0.5
10	1	968	1	1.0	0.0
Totals		8,871		2,024.1	100.0

Table 2. Estimate of Total Store Card Tokens Existing Today

These estimates indicate that about three million Civil War tokens exist today, which far exceeds the Fuld's assumed number of one million. Although these numbers would change if better estimates were obtained for individual token rarities, it is unlikely that this would make a major difference in the totals.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. IV; *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Revised Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, p. 30.

2. Fuld, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* . . . , op. cit., p. 20.

3. Since rarity R1 tokens are described only as exceeding 5,000 in number, I have extrapolated token populations for lower rarities to obtain an average number of 7,500 for each R1 token.

4. The average number for R1 tokens is estimated from the ratio of the average number of listings to the minimum from tabulations of 108 CWTS auctions.

Revising Rarities for Civil War Tokens

Based on CWTS Auction Data

Donald Erlenkotter

More than thirty years ago, the Fuld's assigned rarity values to all the varieties of Civil War tokens based on the numbers believed to exist after they had examined some 100,000 specimens. Their rarity scale, given in the table below, has ten population ranges extending from R1 (the most common) to R10 (unique).

Fuld rarity	Token population
R1	> 5,000
R2	2,001 – 5,000
R3	501 – 2,000
R4	201 – 500
R5	76 – 200
R6	21 – 75
R7	11 – 20
R8	5 – 10
R9	2 – 4
R10	Unique (1 only)

Table 1. Token Population Ranges for Fuld Rarities

The range of populations for a given rarity level is substantial, varying from a factor of two for R8 or R9 to four for R3.

Over the years since rarities were assigned, questions have been raised about their accuracy, even given the latitude provided by these ranges. For at least a few tokens, there is evidence that the Fuld rarities are off substantially. An updating of the rarity values would be extremely useful if it could be accomplished in a way that would be generally accepted.

My attempts to check and improve the Fuld's rarity figures for Civil War store cards (CWSCs) began with a comparison of the rarities to the incidence of occurrence of tokens in the Civil War Token Society (CWTS) quarterly auctions. These auctions have the advantages that token identification is reasonably accurate, and they are relatively free from the bias towards rarer and more expensive tokens that one might expect to find in dealers' auctions. Data were used from 108 of these auctions, #10 through #117, which contain a total of 25,783 CWSCs. The

initial study examined the 56 CWSCs that the Fuld's rated at rarity R1, which corresponds to an existing population of more than 5,000 tokens. Just nine of these tokens occurred in the auctions at rates that would correspond to a rarity of R1. This was such an enormous discrepancy that the study was expanded to include all tokens from New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania in addition to the originally studied R1s. (All but nine of the supposed 56 R1 tokens are from New York, with the rest from Ohio and Pennsylvania.) Surprisingly, the expanded study turned up an additional 27 apparent R1 tokens. Conceivably there could be even more in the states that haven't yet been examined.

How do we convert from numbers of auction listings to the rarity scale? Consider the break point between an R1 and an R2 token, which corresponds to 5,000 examples in existence. Based on the Fuld's' rarity assessments, I have estimated that approximately 2,000,000 CWSC tokens exist today.¹ If a token's population is 5,000, there is a probability of 5/2,000 that an example of this token will emerge in a random draw. With a total number of 25,783 store cards drawn in the CWTS auctions, slightly less than 65 auction listings for this token would be expected here. If we find 65 or more, we classify this token as an R1. If we find 64 or fewer, it will be assigned a higher rarity. Of course, due to random variations, this is not a foolproof method of classification. But we can say that a token right at the breakpoint will have equal probability of being called an R1 or an R2, since the mean and the median for this distribution are approximately the same. Tokens with higher populations will have higher than a 50% chance of being called an R1. To expand the scope of the classification, expected values for other breakpoints can be calculated similarly.

The ten most common store card tokens found so far in the CWTS auctions are given in the table below.

Token variety	Fuld rarity	Number of auction lots
NY 630M-13a	R3	233
NY 630AK-1a	R2	186
NY 010H-8a	R3	181
RI 700C-3a	R3	167
NY 630M-12ao	R6	141
NY 630AQ-1a	R1	138
CT 035B-1a	R3	136
NY 010G-1a	R3	134
NY 630BS-2a	R2	132
NJ 885A-1b	R3	130

Table 2. Ten Most Common Store Card Tokens in CWTS Auction Results

Conspicuous in this table is that it contains only one token of Fuld rarity R1, and this one isn't even among the top five. Three are from outside New York. There are six R3 tokens and two R2 tokens, along with one "scarce" token of Fuld rarity R6. Even those near the bottom of the list have twice the number of auction appearances required for listing as an R1. This provides convincing evidence that the rarity ratings need updating by using information that has become available since the Fuld's originally devised them.

A summary of the results from the expanded study is given in the following table.

Fuld rarity	Rarity from auction results					Totals
	R1	R2	R3	R4	>R4	
R1	9	23	15	7	2	56
R2	11	32	58	20	12	133
R3	10	21	51	26	19	127
R4	2	14	28	18	19	81
>R4	4	14	60	73	212	363
Totals	36	104	212	144	264	760

Table 3. Token Rarity Comparison Between Fuld Ratings and CWTS Auctions

As observed above, just nine of the tokens rated as R1 by the Fuld's appear in the auction results with the frequency one would expect. Two of the Fuld R1 tokens do not appear in a single auction. This is so unlikely that one suspects that the cause could be an error in the catalog rarity listing. Overall, there is a shifting of tokens in the auction results away from the lowest rarities of R1 and R2 and towards the mid-range rarities of R3 and R4.

For an example of an inadequacy in the current scale system for rarity, consider the two Maine tokens ME 100A-1a and ME 100A-2a. Anyone who follows these tokens would recognize that the former is scarcer than the latter, and this is reflected in the Fuld rarities of R6 and R4 respectively. But the CWTS auction results show seven listings for the first and 22 for the second. This would imply that both are in the R3 range, even though the second is about three times as common as the first. Such a result is due to the wide range for R3 tokens, which extends from 500 to 2,000 examples in existence. The proposed remedy here is to augment the ratings slightly to append a "-" to those varieties whose revised rarities are close to the range for the next lower rarity, and "+" to those with revised rarities close to the range for the next higher rarity. This approach would assign a rarity of R3+ to ME 100A-1a, and a rarity of R3- to ME 100A-2a. (Actually, one of the listings for ME 100A-1a is a relisting, and this suggests a slight increase in the rarity for this variety to R4-.)

To accommodate this refinement, the following augmented rating scale is proposed. If one ignores the + and - extensions, the overall ranges for approximate populations in this scale are the same as for the Fuld's original one.

Augmented rarity	Range of auction lot listings	Approximate population range
R1	> 75	> 5,750
R1+	65 - 75	5,000 - 5,750
R2-	56 - 64	4,250 - 5,000
R2	33 - 55	2,500 - 4,250
R2+	26 - 32	2,000 - 2,500
R3-	20 - 25	1,500 - 2,000
R3	11 - 19	800 - 1,500
R3+	7 - 10	500 - 800
R4-	5 - 6	350 - 500
R4	3 - 4	200 - 350
R5-	2	150 - 200

Table 4. Augmented Rarity Scale for Civil War Tokens

This modified scale has been constructed by assuming that the process by which token lots come to an auction is such that each variety has a constant probability of being chosen for any lot. The distribution of lots containing a given variety then can be described by a binomial distribution. For a total population size of 2,000,000 CWSC tokens and a number of auction lots of 25,783, the table below gives the cumulative distributions for the number of token lots, x, corresponding to the population breakpoints between the various Fuld rarity ranges.

P[x≤X]	Token listing target, X, for subpopulation of size							
	5000	2000	500	200	75	20	10	5
0.010	47	15	1					
0.025	49	16	2					
0.050	52	18		0				
0.100	54	19	3					
0.200	58	21	4					
0.250	59	22	5	1	0			
0.500	64	26	6	2	1			
0.750	70	29	8			0		
0.800	71	30	9	4			0	
0.900	75	32	10		2			0
0.950	78	34	11	5		1		
0.975	81	36	12	6	3			
0.990	84	38	13	7	4	2	1	1

Table 5. Cumulative Distribution of Auction Lots for Different Token Populations

This table shows that for a token with a population of 5,000 there is a chance of just 1 in 100 that the number of auction listings for this token will either exceed 84 or fall below 47. For a token with a population of 2,000 these limits are 38 or 15. Even with the statistical variation in outcomes, these ranges will distinguish between marginal R1 and R2 tokens. But for a marginal R5 token, having a population of 75, there's a fifty-fifty chance that it will appear in no more than a single lot. For a marginal R6 token, with a population of 20, there's a probability of 0.75 that it will not appear in any of the lots.

For tokens of rarity higher than R5-, a single auction listing could appear just by chance, and this is not considered to be sufficient evidence to justify assigning a rarity value. If one had, say, a list of 100 scarce tokens, each having a probability of 0.05 of appearing in the auctions, on average one would expect five of these tokens to appear. But such an appearance doesn't really provide any information about a particular token's rarity since it is just a chance occurrence. However, a second appearance of such a token would be unlikely.

The ranges in the modified rating scale have been selected to correspond to the 0.10 and 0.90 levels for the cumulative probability distributions. For a marginal R1 token, this spans from 54 to 75 auction listings. Since the median value for such a token is 64 lots, the range for an R1+ rating is from 65 to 75, and the range for an R2- rating is from 64 down to 54 lots. Ranges for the other breakpoint token populations are constructed similarly.

As indicated earlier, I have applied this modified rarity scale to the CWTS auction results for 760 token varieties. Modifications to the rarities are indicated for more than half of the varieties. Results for some of the more significant revisions are given in Table 6. All the revisions in this table involve reductions in the rarity level. The criteria for inclusion are that the revision must be a reduction of at least three rarity levels, e.g. from R5 to R2, and the number of CWTS auction listings must be at least 7, which corresponds to a rarity level of R3+ or less. In the most extreme cases, the rarities for six of the tokens in the table are reduced by six levels, i.e. from R7 to R1, R8 to R2, or R9 to R3.

Table 6 does not provide information about tokens whose revised rarities are higher than their Fuld rarities. In many cases these tokens appeared in less than two auction lots, and their rarity level cannot be assessed. For example, two Fuld R1 tokens, NY 630BV-25a and OH 200D-6a, did not appear in any auction lots. Rarities also were increased for seven NY 890B varieties listed as R1 by the Fuld.

These results are discussed more extensively in the full report for this study.² Generally, the tokens discussed there are those whose revised rarities are at least two levels higher or lower than the Fuld ratings. A complete report of the results for all the tokens examined in the CWTS auctions is provided in an accompanying Excel worksheet.

Token variety	Fuld rarity	Number of auction lots	Revised rarity
MA 115B-1a	R6	8	R3+
MA 115B-2a	R5	30	R2+
MA 115Ea-1a	R5	52	R2
MA 260A-1a	R5	37	R2
NY 010G-1b	R9	7	R3+
NY 105E-1a1	R8	7	R3+
NY 105I-5a	R9	18	R3
NY 630C-11a	R6	26	R2+
NY 630K-8b	R7	14	R3
NY 630M-2a	R6	45	R2
NY 630M-4a	R5	42	R2
NY 630M-9g	R5	80	R1
NY 630V-1a	R7	10	R3+
NY 630AE-1b	R7	8	R3+
NY 630AG-5b	R7	8	R3+
NY 630AI-1g1	R9	14	R3
NY 630BK-3a	R5	61	R2-
NY 630BT-3a	R9	12	R3
NY 630BV-7a	R6	78	R1
NY 630BZ-1b	R7	10	R3+
NY 630CH-3a	R7	83	R1
NY 630CI-4a	R7	51	R2
NY 760A-1d	R7	13	R3
NY 890B-11b	R7	9	R3+
NY 890B-12b	R7	11	R3
NY 890B-16b	R6	61	R2-
NY 890B-21b	R6	29	R2+
NY 890B-24b	R7	23	R3-
NY 890B-25b	R6	11	R3
NY 890B-26b	R6	11	R3
NY 890B-27b	R7	7	R3+
NY 890B-32b	R8	36	R2
NY 890B-33b	R6	14	R3
NY 890E-6b	R7	22	R3-
NY 890E-8b	R6	48	R2
NY 940A-3a	R7	7	R3+
NY 990A-1a	R6	7	R3+
PA 013D-3a	R8	9	R3+
PA 750J-1a2	R8	7	R3+
PA 765F-5a	R7	16	R3
PA 765F-5a1	R7	11	R3
PA 765V-4a	R6	11	R3
RI 700F-2a	R6	13	R3

Table 6. Revised Rarities for Selected CWSC Tokens

One possible shortcoming of this analysis is that repeated listings of the same token are not completely accounted for, and so duplicate listings may be included. For example, consider RI 700G-3c. There are four auction lots for this token, and an examination of the lot descriptions reveals that the same token was relisted three times. Just one specimen was included in the auctions, even though it appeared four times. With just a single occurrence of this token, there is insufficient evidence to assign a rarity. The situation of unsold and subsequently relisted tokens occurs most often when a lot has a reserve price, as has been noted in several reports of auction results given in the *CWTJ*. It also may occur when multiple lots of the same variety are included in an auction – we have observed auctions with as many as a dozen lots containing the same variety. The prospective bidder faces a difficult choice in such a situation. We have eliminated relisted lots for a number of tokens and have adjusted the rarities accordingly, but did not have lists of sales for all the auctions which would provide complete identification of unsold lots.

It would be desirable to delete all the duplicate lots from the data, but this would be a very time-consuming activity. One should eliminate duplicate listings both from the individual lots and from the total number of lots, since this affects the expected number of auction listings for the tokens. This should be done for all the CWSC tokens, and not just the states examined here. If all tokens have the same incidence of repeat listing, the results would be the same whether repeat listings are deleted or not. But we don't know if this is the case.

This study should be extended to cover the CWTS auctions for the remaining states. The work to accomplish this is relatively straightforward, but is quite tedious and time-consuming. Until this has been done, anyone who is interested in a particular token can tabulate the CWTS auction results for that token and then use Table 4 to establish a revised rarity.

As I have emphasized, the CWTS auction data is useful mainly for examining the rarities of the more common tokens, those of rarity levels R1 to R4. The scarcest tokens, of levels R7 through R10, perhaps are best assessed from tabulations of major collections and auctions. Rarities for tokens of intermediate scarcity can be evaluated by their availability in relation to these two groups.

NOTES

1. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Estimating How Many CWTs Exist Today: An Application of Fuld Rarity Numbers," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), pp. 16-17.
2. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Revising the Fuld Rarities for Civil War Store Card Tokens: New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania," Culver City, CA, revised 2 September 2010.

Wm. S. Wilcox of Adrian, Michigan



Al Rayburn

(with a major assist from William Luitje)

[This is an update of an article by Chester Robinson in the Journal's first issue in Autumn 1967.¹ It contributes new information not available at that time.]

William Seward Wilcox was born on April 25, 1819, at Riga, Monroe County, New York to Austin and Clarissa (Nettleton) Wilcox. During his childhood, his parents relocated to Bergen, Genesee County, New York where his father established a farmer's hotel and a stage line, and became the postmaster.²

William moved to Milan, Ohio with his brother-in-law, Ira Bidwell, in early 1836 and worked as a clerk in Mr. Bidwell's dry goods store. On September 18, 1836, Mr. Bidwell moved his business to Adrian, Michigan. Mr. Wilcox accompanied him on his move and remained employed by Mr. Bidwell until 1840, when he became a partner in Mr. Bidwell's dry goods business. In the spring of 1844 Mr. Wilcox established his own dry goods business. During the next ten years, his business grew, and he took in Justus H. Bodwell and William D. Tolford as partners. In 1854 he sold his share of the business to Bodwell, Carey & Clay.

Mr. Wilcox then started in the hardware business with a partner named Chappell. After eighteen months he took over the entire business and ran it until 1867 as a sole proprietorship. In 1857 he built one of the first brick buildings in Adrian to house his business at 113 West Maumee. Although damaged by fire in 2000, the original façade of the building is still standing.³ This is the business advertised on Mr. Wilcox's Civil War store card.⁴ It is listed as MI 005F, and was struck by Shubael Davis Childs of Chicago, Illinois. Four varieties of this token are known, ranging in rarity from R4 to R9.



Obverse Die for MI 005F

In 1867 his brother Henry Wilcox joined him as a partner, and the firm became known as Wilcox & Brother. In 1873 the firm's name was changed to Wilcox Bros. and Co. to reflect the inclusion of George A. Wilcox, the son of William S. Wilcox.

In addition to Mr. Wilcox's thriving businesses, he was very civic-minded and served the town of Adrian and the state of Michigan in several capacities. He was first elected to the Michigan State Legislature in 1864 and served for two terms, with an assignment to the Ways and Means Committee. He served as committee chairman during his second term. In 1870 he was chosen as a State senator, and served for one term during which he was the chairman of the finance committee. In 1869 he was also appointed as a State Prison inspector, a position he held for many years. He was elected as the President of Michigan State Insurance Company in 1866, and served in that capacity for 17 years.

At the local level, Mr. Wilcox was elected President of the Oakwood Cemetery Association in 1863 and remained in that position until his death. In the spring of 1865 he was elected Mayor of Adrian, holding that office for one year in addition to his state offices. He was an active member of the volunteer fire department from 1841 until a paid department was organized in 1867. He became the superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath School in 1839, and remained in that position for over fifty-one years.

Mr. Wilcox also served as treasurer of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society as early as 1853, and as a trustee for Adrian College with a term that expired in 1892.^{5, 6}

In addition to his hardware business, Mr. Wilcox was an investor in the Adrian Car Company, a company which made train wheels, box cars, and passenger cars.⁷ He became involved in banking in 1880 and developed a strong interest in the Commercial Exchange Bank of Adrian. He finished his career with the firm of Whitney & Wilcox, bankers in Adrian.

Mr. Wilcox was first married at Benton, Elkhart County, Indiana on May 10, 1842 to Miss Sarah Frances Clay.⁸ They had three sons, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving son became a partner in the firm of Wilcox Bros. & Co. Mrs. Wilcox passed away on February 12, 1852, and Mr. Wilcox was married again on August 17, 1854 to Miss Josephine Southworth. There were no children from this second marriage.

William Seward Wilcox died in Adrian on September 15, 1893.⁹

NOTES

1. Robinson, Chester, "Wm. S. Wilcox of Adrian," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Autumn 1967), p. 14.
2. Whitney, W. A. and Bonner, R. I., *History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County, Michigan, Vol. 1*, W. Stearns & Co., Adrian, MI, 1879, pp. 58, 231-233, 274-276, 362-363.
3. Barr, Peter, *Chronology of Adrian, Michigan: The First 100 Years*, Lenawee County Historical Society, Adrian, MI, 2004.
4. Token image from <http://cwt.michigano.org/> (William Luitje, Web Master).
5. *Farmer's Companion and Horticulture Gazette*, Detroit, MI, Vol. II, No. 4 (Oct. 1, 1853), p. 72.
6. *Catalogue, Adrian College* (Adrian, Mich.), Calendar for 1884-5.
7. *Federal Reporter*, West Publishing Company, Vol. 68 (1895), p. 29.
8. Beers, K. W. (Ed.), *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N. Y., 1788-1890*, J. W. Vose & Co., Syracuse, NY, June 1890, pp. 349-353.
9. Knapp, John I. and Bonner, Richard Illenden, *Illustrated History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County, Mich.*, The Times Printing Co., Adrian, MI, 1903, pp. 269-272.

Another Reverse Die for Robinson & Ballou (NY 890E)



Donald Erlenkotter

Robinson and Ballou, grocers at Troy, NY, issued a large number of brass Civil War store card tokens, all dated 1863. More than 50 years ago their tokens were studied extensively by the Fuld, who identified six obverse and six reverse dies for the tokens.¹ These dies are pictured in *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, which lists thirteen varieties of the tokens.²

Here we present a recently discovered seventh reverse die for Robinson & Ballou. If the die is compared with the six previously known reverse dies, the reader will find numerous differences in the scrollwork ornamentation. The most obvious identifying characteristic is the number of beads in the vertical element of the lower ornamentation. The new die, designated as R-7, is the only one with five beads here. The vertical element of the upper ornamentation has four beads, the same number as dies R-3 and R-6.

Die R-7 is paired with the known obverse die O-5. I propose that this token be given the Fuld number NY 890E-15b. The number NY 890E-14b has already been assigned by the Verification Committee to a token indicated as a new reverse combination, but the only new die in their report is for a different merchant.³

NOTES

1. Fuld, Melvin and George, "The Store Cards of Robinson and Ballou of Troy, New York," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (January 1955), pp. 33-38.
2. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. 291-292.
3. *Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (Fall 1990), p. 30.

Civil War Store Card Book Update

John Ostendorf

Picking up from the report in the Summer 2010 issue, here are additional changes you will see in the 3rd edition:

Indiana:

IN 320A, IN 460AA, IN 890A, and IN 930A moved to non-contemporary section.
Evansville – C. Habbe, 5 cent token (unlisted) listed in main text.
Evansville – Monroe House, Mertens & Kreuger (unlisted) listed in main text.
Kokomo – D.P. Florer (unlisted) listed in main text.

Kentucky:

KY 370A moved to non-contemporary section.
J/G/R/B with Miller reverse listed under Louisville
A. Huber (Stack's sale 11/09) listed under Louisville.
H.B. Opfeld with unlisted 1862 Indian head reverse listed under Louisville.
All Louisville listings will be reorganized in order to separate merchants.

Maryland:

Ahern & Broadbent (Rulau MD-Ba AA1) listed under Baltimore.
Krebs (Schenkman MD K195-10 & 25) listed under Baltimore.
Stevens (Schenkman MD S345) listed under Baltimore.

Massachusetts:

MA 115B moved to MA 200A (Charleston).
MA 115F moved to Location Unknown section.
Colcord (Schenkman MA 180-C10) listed under Boston.
Cook (Rulau Ma-Bo 19 & 19A) listed under Boston.
Fera (Miller Mass 39-41+) – only Mass 39 & 40 listed under Boston.
Hall (Schenkman MA 180-H5-H15) – H10 (found in an 1863 auction) listed in main text under Boston; H5 listed in main text with a note (no address on the token, but found in an 1866 auction, so it may or may not be contemporary); all others will not be listed.
Hess & Speidel – list only Miller Mass A4 and Mass 4-8.
Shumway (Schenkman MA 180-S10) listed under Boston.
Stimson, Valentine & Co. (Schenkman MA 180-S15) listed under Boston.
Tuttle (Miller Mass 91) listed with other Tuttle listings under Boston.
Waller (Schenkman MA 180-W5) listed under Boston.
Bolen, Springfield – more in a future update.
Ware & Co. (Schenkman MA 865-W5) listed in main text under Worcester.
Worcester Horse RR Co. (Atwood 970A) listed in main text under Worcester.

If you find any errors in what has been reported or have any questions, concerns, or comments, please contact one of the committee members (Fred Ball, Alan Bleviss, Larry Dziubek, Ernie Latter, Bill Luitje, Steve Tanenbaum, or myself). My email is johnoste@aircanopy.net.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #151

Terms of Sale – Read Carefully

Closing Date 23 December 2010

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 21511 Pepperberry Trail, Spring, TX 77388 or e-mail cwtsdv@charter.net
2. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
3. **Please include mailing address and phone number with all bids regardless of bidding method.**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark will decide tie bids.
6. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced.
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. **Please make checks payable to David W. Vroom.**
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
11. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective “dark” will denote a color “darker” than customary. Use of the term “darkening” will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
12. Abbreviations used are SCM (Single Card Merchant) and SMT (Single Merchant Town).
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading.
14. Listings are per FULD: “U. S. Civil War Storecards” & “Patriotic Civil War Tokens.”
15. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Unless otherwise noted, each auction closes on the 25th of the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September and December). Please bid responsibly.

Sale Closes on December 23, 2010

Connecticut

1. 35A-1a, Bridgeport, R3, XF+, minor verdigris obv
2. 35B-1a, Bridgeport, R3, UNC, Brown, minor debris obv, cud on rev
3. 345A-1a, Norwich, R3, XF, minor debris in letters both sides, tiny clip at 6:30 o'clock
4. 560A-2a, Waterbury, R4, UNC, tiny dark spots both sides

Illinois

5. 25A-1a, Aurora, R3, VF, minor verdigris both sides, scratches obv
6. 25B-1a, Aurora, R4, VF+, verdigris in devices on both sides, scratches obv
7. 95B-1a, Cairo, R6, VF, weak center obv, small, old gouges rev
8. 150B-1a, Chicago, R3, AU55, faint staining and tiny verdigris spot rev
9. 150G-1a, Chicago, R5, VF+, debris in devices on both sides
10. 150G-3a, Chicago, R7, VF, lots of debris/verdigris on both sides
11. 150H-1a, Chicago, R4, VF+, mushy rev center, debris and scratches both sides
12. 150I-4a, Chicago, R3, XF/AU, verdigris on obv, minor verdigris rev
13. 150K-4a, Chicago, R2, XF, cleaned, black stains on both sides
14. 150M-1a, Chicago, R3, VF, minor staining on both sides, scratches on rev
15. 150N-2a, Chicago, R4, XF, letter damage on obv, dark rev w/ small rim cud
16. 150R-1a, Chicago, R4, VF, lots of debris on both sides, small dark spots rev
17. 150T-1a, Chicago, R3, XF, small verdigris spot on rev
18. 150V-2a, Chicago, R3, XF, lots of debris/verdigris in devices both sides
19. 150W-1a, Chicago, R2, VF, debris in devices on both sides, small scratches on rev
20. 150Y-1a, Chicago, R2, VF+, small rim cuds on obv, tiny black spots and large scratch on rev
21. 150AQ-1a, Chicago, R3, XF/VF, debris in devices on both sides, small scratches on rev
22. 150AX-1a, Chicago, R3, VF, darkening, debris in devices on both sides
23. 150AZ-2a, Chicago, R3, VF, minor debris in devices both sides, small black spot and gouge rev
24. 225A-1a, Durand, R3, AU, minor debris in devices on both sides, small gouge between "EL" obv
25. 320A-1a, Freeport, R8, VF, verdigris both sides, fresh ding and small old scratches on obv
26. 500A-1a, Lena, R5, VF, minor debris, small, faint scratches both sides
27. 560A-1a, Mendota, R5, VF, debris in devices on both sides, scratches obv
28. 660A-2a, Ottawa, R3, XF, minor debris in letters, large punch mark from rev to obv
29. 755A-2a, Rockford, R3, XF, minor staining on both sides, letter damage obv
30. 775B-1a, Sandwich, R2, UNC.
31. 795A-2a, Springfield, R2, XF, darkening (cleaned?), verdigris both sides

32. 890B-1b, Waukegan, R4, AU, Brass, small typical dark spots brass
33. 920A-1a, Woodstock, R7, VF, large hole at 6:30 o'clock, debris in devices both sides

Indiana

34. 20A-1a, Anderson, R4, F, debris both sides, scratches and small gouges obv, gouges rev
35. 120B-1a, Bowling Green, R3, XF, verdigris in devices both sides, small brown stain rev
36. 130A-2a, Brazil, R4, VF, dark, debris in letters obv, rev coated (?)
37. 155A-1a, Butler, R5, VF, damage to "Y" and "G" of DRY GOODS, small brown stain obv
38. 160A-1a, Cadiz, R4, F+, dark, verdigris obv, tiny rim clip at 2 o'clock, scratches rev
39. 175A-1a, Columbia City, R7, VF, cleaned (?), small black spot obv, small gouge rev
40. 175B-1a, Columbia City, R4, XF, tiny black spots rev, small old scratches both sides
41. 175D-2a, Columbia City, R3, VF, debris in letters, small scratches, mottled coloring both sides
42. 175F-1a, Columbia City, R6, VF+, rough obv w/gouge by date, debris and nicks rev
43. 190B-4a, Corunna, R6, VF, partial weak strike, debris in devices both sides
44. 230B-1a, Danville, R6, F, dark coating obv, some verdigris rev
45. 260D-1a, Elkhart, R5, XF, cleaned (?), odd mottled coloring both sides
46. 285A-2a, Fortville, R5, XF, some debris/verdigris both sides
47. 290A-1a, Fort Wayne, R4, F+, rim cud obv, weak center obv, two small old shallow gouges rev
48. 290E-4a, Fort Wayne, R6, VF, rim cuds obv, die crack rev, debris both sides
49. 350C-2a, Goshen, R5, XF+, minor verdigris both sides, small nicks obv
50. 350F-1a, Goshen, R4, XF, some verdigris in devices both sides
51. 370A-1a, Hagerstown, R6, XF, verdigris in devices both sides, some letter damage obv
52. 395A-1a, Hartford City, R7, VF, partial dark coating rev, debris both sides
53. 430B-1a, Huntington, R5, XF, rough rim & small gouges rev, debris in letters obv, rim nick obv
54. 430D-2a, Huntington, R4, F+, minor debris spots & tiny gouges both sides
55. 460A-2a, Indianapolis, R9, F+, debris in devices both sides
56. 460F-2a, Indianapolis, R9, VF+, debris in devices both sides, small old gouge rev
57. 460U-3a, Indianapolis, R8, F.VG+, dark coating both sides
58. 460V-1a, Indianapolis, R6, VF, dark, lots of verdigris both sides
59. 460X-1a, Indianapolis, R6, VF, dark w/coating on both sides
60. 500E-1a, Kendallville, R6, VF, dark, coating/verdigris both sides, weak obv w/scratches
61. 500G-2a, Kendallville, R5, XF+, minor verdigris both sides, some letter damage obv
62. 500I-1a, Kendallville, R3, XF, porous obv w/dings, minor dings & scratch rev
63. 500N-2a, Kendallville, R6, VF, darkening, weak center obv

64. 500Q-2a, Kendallville, R5, VF30, debris in devices both sides
 65. 500T-1a, Kendallville, R8, F, many small gouges/dings both sides
 66. 500U-1a, Kendallville, R6, XF+, minor verdigris obv
 67. 530D-1a, La Porte, R6, XF, minor debris devices both side
 68. 550B-1a, Ligonier, R5, VF, debris letters obv, partial weak strike obv, gouge rev
 69. 550C-2a, Ligonier, R8, F, porous, dark, dings both sides
 70. 550H-1a, Ligonier, R4, VF, dark with light marks, debris in devices both sides
 71. 550I-1a, Ligonier, R4, F/VF, darkening, minor verdigris & letter damage obv
 72. 570C-1a, Logansport, R6, VF, large gouge/damage at 2:30 o'clock obv/rev – not through but in same area both sides, nicks/dings/rim damage both sides
 73. 620A-2a, Middletown, R5, F+, gouge rev device
 74. 630A-5a, Mishawaka, R3, VF, verdigris/dings/minor staining both sides
 75. 630A-6a, Mishawaka, R3, UNC, chocolate brown color, minor verdigris both sides, some rim damage (Minimum bid \$195.00)
 76. 630A-11a, Mishawaka, R6, VF, some light scratches obv, small black spots rev (Minimum bid \$62.00)
 77. 630A-12a, Mishawaka, R7, VF, rare union star die, ex-J. Detwiler, dark, small pits obv, rim dings rev, verdigris both sides, weak 3rd “e” in jeweler (Minimum bid \$526.50)
 78. 740A-1a, Peru, R5, XF, small gouge rev, minor dings both sides
 79. 810A-1a, Rochester, R6, F, holed at 12 o'clock, dark, verdigris both sides
 80. 860C-1a, South Bend, R3, AU, cleaned, tiny dings both sides
 81. 860E-1a, South Bend, R4, XF, minor verdigris in devices both sides, small brown spot rev
 82. 860F-1a, South Bend, R4, VF, tiny verdigris spots both sides
 83. 860G-3a, South Bend, R6, XF, debris device rev, mottled obv
 84. 995A-1a, Wolf Creek, R6, F, darkening, verdigris both sides, dings rev
- Maine**
85. 100A-2a, Bangor, R4, VF+, dark debris devices both sides
- Massachusetts**
86. 115EA-1a, Boston, R5, XF+/AU, debris devices both sides
- Michigan**
87. 3A-1a, Addison, R4, VF, porous planchet
 88. 5B-2a, Adrian, R4, XF, letter dings obv, scratched both sides
 89. 5E-2a, Adrian, R6, VF, porous, minor verdigris rev
 90. 25A-1a, Albion, R3, UNC, 20% red, minor verdigris both sides
 91. 25B-2a, Albion, R5, XF+, minor staining & small spots both sides
 92. 35A-2a, Almont, R4, VF+, some debris in devices both sides
 93. 40C-1a, Ann Arbor, R4, AU, small gouge obv
 94. 40D-3a, Ann Arbor, R2, VF, minor dings & spots both sides
 95. 40E-2a, Ann Arbor, R3, VF, minor dings & spots both sides, darkening

96. 45A-1a, Atlas, R8, F, porous planchet with dings & gouges both sides
97. 65A-1a, Bay City, R4, XF+, some darkening
98. 160B-1b, Charlotte, R7, VF, Brass, minor debris in devices both sides
99. 160C-1a, Charlotte, R5, XF, weak center obv w/letter damage, dark rev, with verdigris
100. 180A-4a, Clarkston, R6, XF, debris in devices both sides
101. 190A-1a, Constantine, R2, XF/AU, minor debris & staining both sides
102. 200B-1a, Corunna, R4, VF, minor staining obv
103. 225A-3a, Detroit, R3, VF, dark, obv die crack (?)
104. 225B-2a, Detroit, R8, XF, dark
105. 225C-1a, Detroit, R7, F+, rough spot obv, weak rev
106. 225H-2a, Detroit, R4, XF, small dings rev
107. 225J-4a, Detroit, R4, VF+, verdigris in lettering both sides
108. 225K-1a, Detroit, R3, F, minor darkening obv, weak rev w/dings
109. 225L-2a, Detroit, R7, XF, minor verdigris in devices both sides
110. 225N-1a, Detroit, R2, XF, tiny black spot rev, weak "RY" obv
111. 225T-1a, Detroit, R4, XF, verdigris in devices both sides
112. 225U-1a, Detroit, R3, VF, debris in devices both sides
113. 225V-3a, Detroit, R4, VF, debris in devices both sides, weak rev
114. 225X-1a, Detroit, R4, VF, some verdigris both sides, weak & grainy rev
115. 225Y-1a, Detroit, R3, VF, minor dings both sides, nicked letters obv
116. 225AB-1a, Detroit, R5, XF, verdigris obv letters, indentation by Liberty's eye rev
117. 225AG-1a, Detroit, R7, VF, dark w/debris on obv
118. 225AI-1a, Detroit, R5, XF, many dings obv w/debris in letters, dings rev
119. 225AK-1a, Detroit, R4, XF+, minor debris obv letters, dark rev 2/small old gouge
120. 225AL-1a, Detroit, R4, XF, darkening, ding on Liberty's cheek
121. 225AS-1a, Detroit, R5, XF many light obv marks
122. 610B-3a, Marshall, R8, VF, some staining both sides, weak "OO" obv
123. 610C-3a, Marshall, R7, XF, darkening
124. 660B-1a, Morenei, R6, VF, verdigris in devices both sides
125. 920B-2a, Teeumseh, R6, F, weak obv, some dings & debris both sides
126. 920C-1a, Teeumseh, R4, F, very dark w/debris on both sides
127. 960A-6a, Ypsilanti, R3, F+, dark w/verdigris both sides
128. 960A-12a, Ypsilanti, R8, VF+, cleaned, dings both sides

Missouri

129. 910C-1a, St. Louis, R4, F, darkening around devices obv, minor dings both sides

New Hampshire

130. 120A-1a, Concord, R5, UNC, darkening w/mottled surface, small dark spots both sides

New Jersey

- 131. 20A-1a, Atlantic City, R2, XF, minor debris devices & tiny nicks both sides
- 132. 220A-3a, Elizabeth Port, R3, AU, dark staining both sides
- 133. 555A-6a, Newark, R3, XF/UNC, minor verdigris both sides
- 134. 555B-1a, Newark, R3, AU+, minor verdigris both sides, small dings both sides
- 135. 885A-2b, Trenton, R3, XF, Brass, tiny dark spots & small gouge obv

New York

- 136. 10A-1a, Albany, R2, VF+, dark coating both sides
- 137. 10B-1a, Albany, R3, XF, minor debris in devices both sides, nicks both sides, small dark stains obv
- 138. 10C-1a, Albany, R3, VF, weak center rev, minor debris in devices both sides, tiny dark spots obv
- 139. 10F-1a, Albany, R3, XF, minor verdigris in lettering, tiny dark spots on both sides
- 140. 10G-1a, Albany, R3, AU, minor debris in lettering both sides
- 141. 10H-2a, Albany, R1, F, yellowish cast w/verdigris in devices both sides, rim dings rev
- 142. 77A-3a, Belmont, R5, VF+, darkening w/verdigris in all devices, old scratches rev
- 143. 80A-1a, Binghamton, R3, VF, dirt in devices both sides, small old scratches both sides
- 144. 95A-2a, Brooklyn, R2, XF, dark w/debris in devices both sides, dark stain rev
- 145. 630M-9g, NYC, Lead, R5, XF, 1061 rev, thick planchet, light spider dies breaks and scratches

- 146. 630BD-1a, R2, XF+, (brassy look, could be the 1b variety) minor debris in lettering and minor scratches on both sides
- 147. 630BS-2a, R2, AU, traces of red, some verdigris on both sides

Ohio

- 148. 165EZ-10a, Cincinnati, R2, XF+, minor debris in devices, small scratches on both sides

Patriotics

- 149. 1/391a, R1, NGC MS 63 BN, nice color (Minimum bid \$59)
- 150. 6B/308, R3, EF, minor debris in devices, scratches on rev
- 151. 6B/308, R3, F, rough obv surface with small stains, verdigris on rev
- 152. 6B/308, R3, F, porous obv surface
- 153. 7A/316, R3, VF+, verdigris in devices both sides, some staining & dings on obv
- 154. 8/314, R1, XF, verdigris on both sides, gouges on rev
- 155. 8/314, R1, XF, lots of verdigris on obv, dark rev
- 156. 8C/313, R2, VF, weak rev with small gouge, large scratches and gouge on obv
- 157. 9/406a, R5, VF, old scratches on both sides (Minimum bid \$202.50)
- 158. 10/298, R2, XF, tiny gouge on cheek obv, small black spots and verdigris rev
- 159. 10/312, R1, VF, small old scratches obv, minor verdigris both sides
- 160. 10/312, R3, VF/XF, small old scratches obv, minor verdigris both sides
- 161. 11/298a, R1, NGC MS 62 BN, hints of rose and blue toning (Minimum bid \$49)

162. 29/303, R2, VF, darkening, debris in devices both sides, stain rev
163. 37/434, R1, F, dark, rough obv surface
164. 37/434, R1, XF, old gouge and staining obv
165. 45/332, R1, EF, minor verdigris both sides
166. 45/332, R1, EF, darkening, minor verdigris both sides, small old gouge between "R" & "M" of Army
167. 48/299, R1, EF, several small old dings rev
168. 48/299, R1, EF, porous obv w/stain, verdigris in devices rev
169. 53/336, R1, EF, small nicks and ding rev, die break and "smeared" letters rev, some verdigris both sides
170. 59/385, R2, VF, tiny clip, minor verdigris both sides, many long faint scratches rev
171. 69A/369a, R3, F, clip at 7 o'clock, faint darkening both sides, several large scratches rev
172. 77/331, R4, AU, mottled brown w/ rotated die rev
173. 79/351, R1, AU, minor verdigris both sides, slight discoloration obv
174. 86/357, R2, EF, modern plating, small faint gouge on cheek, small rim cud
175. 86/357, R2, XF, some red obv, dirt at "N" in ONE on rev, small obv rim cud and rim dings
176. 87/356, R1, VF, mushy on both sides (rusty die?), debris in rev devices
177. 93/362, R2, VF+, some verdigris in devices, rev "NOT" weak
178. 95/368, R2, VF, honest wear, some verdigris
179. 97/389, R2, VF+, minor verdigris, weak spot by "WS" in WIDOWS on rev
180. 98/291, R5, VF+, obv cud at 11 o'clock, minor verdigris and small marks on both sides
181. 103/375, R4, F/VG, verdigris on both sides, worn rev die
182. 108/201, R3, XF, 10% red, usual center weakness on both sides
183. 111/271, R3, VF+, med brown, 6/7 stars, "Union Forever", grainy surface, blurred date
184. 111/340, R3, VF+, small marks on obv, slightly weak rev center
185. 112/396, R1, VF, weak rev, stain obv, debris in devices both sides
186. 117/420, R1, VF, cud obv, stains and verdigris both sides, rough & scratched obv
187. 117/420, R1, VF, small gouge obv, minor verdigris both sides
188. 117/420, R1, VF, rim dings, small parallel gouges rev, dings obv, verdigris both sides
189. 117/420, R1, F, obv cud, very rough surface obv, verdigris rev
190. 118/418, R2, XF, 20% red
191. 118/419, R5, XF, obv dark w/ verdigris and slightly grainy, hints of red rev
192. 127/201, R4, VF, usual weak centers, dings on both sides
193. 127/248, R3, VF, light brown minor verdigris both sides, mark at "K" on rev
194. 135/441, R2, VF+, darkening obv, weak rev strike, small black spots on both sides
195. 137/395, R1, AU, hint of red, weak rev w/ scratch through "ONE"
196. 138/434a, R1, NGC MS 62 BN, some red in protected areas (Minimum bid \$59)

197. 140/394a, R1, AU, problem free, minor verdigris (Minimum bid \$39)
198. 141/307a, R1, AU, nice reddish color, minor verdigris on obv (Minimum bid \$39)
199. 143/261, R1, VF+, obv darkening with cud at 3 o'clock, rev darkening with verdigris and plan scratches as made
200. 147/227a, fp, R8, AU 55, in NGC holder "I Am Ready" (Minimum bid \$625.00)
201. 174/272, R1, UNC, rim compression obv
202. 174/272, R1, VF, dark, some verdigris and staining rev
203. 174/272, R1, VF, cleaned?, some debris in devices both sides
204. 175/401a, R5, XF+, well struck, small clip, some verdigris both sides (Minimum bid \$121.50)
205. 175/401a, R5, XF, center bit weak rev, minor verdigris rev, scratches rev, small gouge rev (Minimum bid \$62.00)
206. 175/403, R4, XF, 12 o'clock die break or weak date variation verdigris on both sides (Minimum bid \$49.00)
207. 175/403a, R4, UNC, 5% red, die 175 "A" weak date variety, rim damage obv, off-center rev (Minimum bid \$183.00)
208. 175C/400a, R3, UNC, red trace, small clip, "Shitting Horse" (Minimum bid \$183.00)
209. 175C/400a, R3, AU+, "Shitting Horse", some verdigris rev (Minimum bid \$154.00)
210. 189/399, R1, MS63, 40% red
211. 208/410, R1, AU-Unc, looks Gem, tiny verdigris and black spotting in lettering
212. 226/321, R4, XF+, (possibly the R8 Brass variety) small surface nicks and minor verdigris in lettering on both sides
213. 237/423a, R1, XF, Monitor, small amount of verdigris on both sides (Minimum bid \$40.00)
214. 257/311, R3, AU, traces of red, tiny verdigris spots and small scratches on both sides

**Sale Closes on
December 23, 2010**

**End of Sale
Good Luck**

Report on Auction #150

This offering of 145 lots attracted 19 bidders, who submitted 308 bids. The bidder success rate was 89%. Gross sales were a bit over \$1,900.00. The Society should net approximately \$190.00 less expenses. In the popularity derby, win, place, and show were as follows. Lot #36 (22/418) attracted the most bids with 8. Lots #35 (20/303), 43 (25/418), 79 (68/355), 101 (105/355), 115 (118/419), 117 (127/201), 142 (224/326), and 143 (254/255) were second with 6 bids each; and Lots #5 (6A/269), 66 (54/343), 80 (68A/371), and 99 (103/293) came in third with 5 bids each.

Respectfully submitted,
David W. Vroom
CWTS Auction Manager

THE GENERAL STORE

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbglobal.net

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A "CWT 47/332a": Without a die crack? I need one for a "Die Crack Progression Set" Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

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JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual M1920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

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COLLECTOR SEEKS CWT COLLECTIONS OR SINGLES: Paying retail for undamaged tokens. Please send price/description by email to: decoin_currency@sbglobal.net or write Daniel Sheffer, 48538 Van Dyke Avenue, Shelby Township, MI 48317.

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FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

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WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

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TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa 865-690-9429 or yovinny@netzero.net. Can email scan.

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SELLING MY DUPLICATES AND SPARE CWTS: These are mostly Michigan store cards but there are some other states represented and a few Patriotics. Included are some unlisted tokens, error pieces, and some rare listed pieces. Contact William Luitje at wvluitje@gmail.com or view my web store with detailed color pictures and prices at <http://cwts.ccrater.com>

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WANTED TO BUY: Any and all store cards of Toledo, OH; patriotic: unlisted and delisted, as well as affordable R-7s through R-9s. Contact: Scott Hopkins, 6539 Bayshore Road, Oregon, OH 43616 or hopkism@bgnnet.bgsu.edu

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WANTED: W1 120B and W1 120Ds. Please send price and condition to D. A. Weiner, 1524 Weiner Rd., Columbus, WI 53925.

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WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-I a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

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CWTS MEMBER DESIRES TO PURCHASE: 2/270a or 2/270b in NGC slab grade MS64 or MS65 at fair market value. Please provide images and all particulars to: alstrohen@aol.com

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U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town.. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

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